

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: 4-10, 11-15. Tomorrow: 4-10, 11-15. Wednesday: 4-10, 11-15. Thursday: 4-10, 11-15. Friday: 4-10, 11-15. Saturday: 4-10, 11-15. Sunday: 4-10, 11-15. LONDON: 4-10, 11-15. Tomorrow: 4-10, 11-15. Wednesday: 4-10, 11-15. Thursday: 4-10, 11-15. Friday: 4-10, 11-15. Saturday: 4-10, 11-15. Sunday: 4-10, 11-15. NEW YORK: 4-10, 11-15. Tomorrow: 4-10, 11-15. Wednesday: 4-10, 11-15. Thursday: 4-10, 11-15. Friday: 4-10, 11-15. Saturday: 4-10, 11-15. Sunday: 4-10, 11-15. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Terrorists Peacefully In Cairo

Israelis Say No Concessions Made

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Four Arab terrorists who seized the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok for 18 hours yesterday arrived aboard a special Thai airliner at Cairo airport today and were whisked away in a car.

The terrorists freed six Israeli hostages unharmed this morning in Thailand in exchange for their safe conduct out of the country. They had first threatened to kill the hostages unless Israel released 26 Arab prisoners.

In Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel had not made any concessions. Mr. Eban, speaking to reporters, said Israel had never considered making any concessions to the guerrillas.

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, Under Secretary Hassan Bobal, was on hand to meet two of the eight Thais on the plane to guarantee the terrorists' safety. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Air Marshal Dawee Chulakap, and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Chatchai Chumhawan.

Plane Cordoned
Airport authorities banned photographers and newsmen from approaching the DC-8 jet.

The plane was cordoned off and the whereabouts of the four guerrillas, identified in Bangkok as members of the Black September movement, was not known.

Marshall Dawee told newsmen at an airport press conference that he went to the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok yesterday and told the commandos:

"You are my guests. We had a friendly relationship. The guerrillas did not realize that we were having a sacred day in Thailand to install the crown prince. When they realized this they said: 'We are very sorry. We do not care for Israel, but we care very much for the Thai people.'"

Air Marshal Dawee said that he took some food in to the guerrillas and ate with them.

"I brought in curried rice and chicken. I had a mouthful before they touched it. I said, 'Here you are. There is no poison in it.'"

Asked if he was afraid to go into the embassy knowing that the guerrillas were armed, Marshall Dawee said: "You might be afraid but you have to control the fear. I am a fighter pilot myself."

He said the Israeli hostages were on the second floor of the embassy and that they told him the commandos treated them well.

He said the hostages were "very excited and I gave them some drinks."

"My Duty"
Asked why the commandos chose Bangkok for their operation, he said: "We did not discuss this. It was their duty to take whoever is in the city to their friend of mine."

Marshall Dawee said that he told the commandos that the Israelis will "never say yes" to their demands for the release of the 26 Arab colleagues.

"You have to make up your minds," he told them.

He said that the whole Thai cabinet was keen to avoid any sort of bloodshed. He said they had the Munich affair in their minds.

"I was in Munich when the massacre occurred there and I learned the lesson of that," he said.

The air marshal said he spent almost the whole night inside the embassy and that when the commandos realized the sacred nature of the Thai ceremonies for the coronation of the crown prince, they decided to leave.



TO LIFE—Israeli Premier Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Yigal Alon (left) and Foreign Minister Abba Eban toasting news of the liberated Israeli hostages in Thailand.

IRA Political Chief Arrested

Ulster Border Crosser Slain, Bomb Kills 3 in Irish Republic

BELFAST, Dec. 29 (AP).—British troops uncovered two major arms dumps in Northern Ireland today and shot dead a suspected terrorist gunman sneaking into Northern Ireland from the Irish Republic.

In Dublin, Premier Jack Lynch said his cabinet held an emergency meeting to tighten security measures against bombers and snipers from Northern Ireland.

Also in Dublin, police tonight arrested Rory O'Brady, political leader of the illegal Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional wing. He was seized under the Offenses Against the State Act and could be held 48 hours without a charge, police said.

Political observers said that Mr. O'Brady's detention could be the start of the expected crackdown by Premier Lynch against the IRA and its sympathizers. Although the IRA has long been banned in the Irish Republic, its political arm, Sinn Fein, is not outlawed. But under the newly revised state offenses act, Mr. O'Brady—who heads the Provisionals' Sinn Fein—would have to prove that he is not a member of the IRA itself.

The security action in both parts of Ireland followed the explosion last night of a bomb in a car from the North, a blast which killed three teenagers and injured 15, in a town just inside the republic's frontier.

The incident, in Belturbet, heightened fears that Northern Ireland's violence was spilling over into the republic.

His Denunciation
Earlier today, Mr. O'Brady had blamed the Betterment bombing on British or pro-British agents, saying: "This time they hope to blackmail Mr. Lynch into implementing the new totalitarian legislation against Northern Ireland refugees and Irish republicans generally."

British troops said that they spotted three gunmen sneaking north across the border near Londonderry today. They said the men split up and ran when challenged by an army border patrol. One man was seen to take up a firing position, the army spokesman reported.

One survivor, 22-year-old student Antonio Venzini, told the West German mass-circulation daily Bild Zeitung: "God wanted us to live. We did it like flesh!"

They had found it impossible to survive on melted snow water because it did not contain salt, he said, and the herds beneath the snow were too deeply buried.

Snow Slide Kills 4 Skiers In French Alps

GRENOBLE, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Four young persons, including two girls and a skiing instructor, were killed and one was seriously injured when a massive snow slide hit a group of skiers above the Deux-Alpes resort near here today, rescuers said.

A 10-yard-wide mass of fresh snow swept the group down a narrow valley 7,000 feet high in the French Alps shortly after noon.

Police said the group had left the regular ski runs and were on high slopes despite warnings of avalanche danger.

Yesterday, two French mountain soldiers were killed and five injured in similar circumstances farther south in the Alps, northeast of Nice.

Three Alpine soldiers were killed by a snow slide in the same area two weeks ago.

East Germany Set for Talks With Britain on Recognition

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP).—East Germany formally announced today that it was ready to begin talks with Britain on establishing diplomatic relations.

The news agency ADN said Foreign Minister Otto Winzer expressed this readiness in a cable to Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. This was a reply to a telegram from Sir Alec, ADN said.

Britain and France, who along with the United States are responsible for West Berlin, have expressed their intention to hold talks on relations with East Germany. But recognizing East Germany also means recognizing the Communist wall that still divides Berlin.

The United States said it would wait on recognition until after East and West Germany complete ratification of their basic treaty of accommodation. This is expected in the spring of the new year.

It appeared, however, that the British and French might move more quickly. Belgium already has established diplomatic relations with East Germany, the first North Atlantic Treaty Organization member to do so.

No Common Position
It is evident that there is no longer a common Allied position on East German recognition and that, along with neutral Western nations several states are moving forward at a varied pace. Talks on recognition between the Netherlands and East Germany began in The Hague Wednesday, and Canada has made its own overture on beginning talks, along with Norway and Denmark.

Italy is also said to be ready to begin such contacts soon. Neutral Sweden, Austria and Switzerland already have established full diplomatic relations with East Germany, as have India, Pakistan, Peru, Uruguay, Lebanon, Morocco, Australia, Nepal, Cyprus, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Indonesia, Tanzania, Zaire, Kuwait, Tunisia, Burundi, Iraq and Finland.

By East German count, it now has full diplomatic ties with at least 34 states.

15 Major U.S. Cities Have 6 Pct. Jobless

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The list of major cities with unemployment rate of 6 percent or more dropped this month to its lowest point in two years, the Labor Department reported today.

Officials said they had removed Grand Rapids, Mich., from the list, reducing it to 45. It was the lowest number since 40 cities were listed in January, 1971, and marked the 45 of February last year.

It was the third consecutive month that fewer than one-third of the 150 major cities had "substantial" unemployment of at least 6 percent.

The number of smaller labor markets with substantial unemployment declined by three this month to 830, the Labor Department said.

New Year's Pause in Bombing Reportedly Ordered by Nixon

Targeting Of Civilian Areas Denied

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The Defense Department denied today that populated areas of Hanoi were being bombed deliberately and suggested that much damage reported in Hanoi may have been caused by B-52 bombers crashing in the city or by Communist missiles.

The White House refused comment.

At a news briefing, department spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said: "We know of instances where aircraft have been shot down and crashed in the city. We know of instances where SAMs [surface-to-air missiles] have

gone ballistic [after missing U.S. planes] and exploded in the city."

Mr. Friedhelm, asked about a Western eyewitness report of mass ruin and dead civilians along a street in central Hanoi, said: "I don't know what the origins of that report are. I have no way of knowing what that correspondent was shown."

A reporter asked if the only comment that the Pentagon would make about civilian casualties "is that North Vietnam often uses such situations for propaganda purposes," Mr. Friedhelm replied, "I'll accept that summation."

So far, the U.S. command has announced the loss of 15 of the planes, each of which can carry 60,000 pounds of bombs. Pentagon sources speculated that some of the planes may have plunged to earth still fully loaded with bombs.

Deputy White House press secretary Gerald W. Warren turned aside numerous questions today on the bombing, saying he could not discuss it or any military matters at this time.

He declined to say whether President Nixon had any reaction to protests by allied and neutral governments or to say why the White House had refused so far to discuss the stepped-up bombing.

Airport Reported Hit
From Wire Dispatches
VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 29.—Travelers from Hanoi said today U.S. bombing of the North Vietnamese capital had resulted in severe damage to the civil airport, Gia Lam, and roads leading to it.

The travelers were passengers on an international Control Commission flight from Hanoi, the first since the bombing north of the 20th Parallel resumed Dec. 18.

Indian officials arriving here from Hanoi described U.S. bombing there as "indiscriminate."

A Mr. Shashink, first secretary of the Indian Embassy in Hanoi who is bringing his children here for safety, said he saw where a bomb had made a direct hit on a hospital shelter, causing many casualties.

"The bomb craters were only about three meters apart," he said.

The passengers said the North Vietnamese reacted to U.S. bombing "with determination."

They count the damage in Hanoi but they also count the B-52s shot down and captured American pilots, too.



HOLIDAY HIDEAWAY—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger in Palm Springs, Calif., Friday. With him is Bob Evans (right), estranged husband of actress Ali MacGraw.

Disputing Kissinger Version

Hanoi Takes Its Case to U.S. On Peace Talk Breakdown

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT).—North Vietnam has undertaken an effort to convince Americans and others that the Vietnam negotiations broke down in Paris not because of its recalcitrance as charged by Washington, but because the United States made new demands that reopened the entire scope of the negotiations.

According to Hanoi's account, Henry A. Kissinger sought major changes in at least five areas of the draft agreement reached in October, and this produced counterdemands by North Vietnam and the acknowledged impasse.

Hanoi has also asserted that Mr. Kissinger, the chief American negotiator and President Nixon's adviser on national security, said at the Paris talks on Nov. 24 and 25 that the President would launch heavy bombing raids over North Vietnam if the American proposals were not accepted.

North Vietnam's rationale for the collapse of the negotiations, and the stepped-up American bombing, is being made known through several channels. Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate to the regular Paris talks, provided a public explanation when he appeared last Sunday on the American Broadcasting Co. program "Issues and Answers."

Additional amplification has been given to Tom Hayden, a leading antiwar activist, and David Livingstone, a New York labor leader who opposes the war, by Hanoi officials in Paris in recent days. The Americans have relayed these views to The New York Times in separate interviews.

Hanoi's arguments occasionally parallel the official American explanation given by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference on Dec. 15.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Reveals Loss of 4 More Planes

From Wire Dispatches
SAIGON, Dec. 29.—U.S. military sources said today that President Nixon has ordered a 24-hour New Year's pause in the saturation bombing of North Vietnam. The raids continued today, however, with the U.S. command reporting the loss of four more planes.

The latest losses acknowledged by the command today included the 15th B-52 bomber, downed by Communist fire near Hanoi yesterday; a Navy RA-5 reconnaissance plane, lost to unknown causes in an unspecified area yesterday and two Air Force F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers downed Wednesday, one of them by Communist fire in the Hanoi area. This put the total U.S. aircraft acknowledged downed at 27 since the latest bombing began on Dec. 18.

The six crewmen aboard the B-52 and two crewmen aboard each of the three smaller planes were reported missing. The command gave no further details.

U.S. officials said raids above the 20th parallel, concentrated in the Hanoi-Haiphong heartland, were continuing today in the same intensity as when they were first resumed after the negotiations in Paris broke down.

These officials acknowledged that they were the heavier, sustained blows of the war, aimed at crippling the daily life of Hanoi and Haiphong and destroying North Vietnam's ability to support forces in South Vietnam.

These Meets Ranker
The ultimate purpose is punishing Hanoi enough so that it will sign a peace agreement, they added. Much of the one million population of Hanoi already has been evacuated, according to reports reaching Saigon.

Official South Vietnamese sources said President Nguyen Van Thieu has been told that President Nixon's strategy is to devastate North Vietnam, then back the bombing.

Mr. Nixon's plan was outlined to Mr. Thieu by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, at a two-hour meeting at Independence Palace yesterday, the South Vietnamese sources said.

The American bombing pause report followed a Viet Cong dec-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Washington Asks Stockholm Not to Send New Ambassador

on President Nixon to end the bombardment.

The declaration was adopted yesterday by Premier Palme and opposition leaders.

A day earlier, the U.S. State Department said it would postpone the return of its charge d'affaires to Stockholm. A spokesman said the move "was related to Premier Palme's criticism of the Swedish ambassador."

The Swedish ambassador was called to the State Department for a "strong" U.S. protest against Mr. Palme's remarks.

The present ambassador, Hubert de Beaulieu, is scheduled to leave Washington on Jan. 8 and to be succeeded by Yngve Molander, a journalist.

Peking's Politburo Attends Rally For Viet Cong Foreign Minister

By Marilyn Berger

PEKING, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The top members of China's Politburo turned out to join in a huge rally staged here today for the Viet Cong foreign minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh.

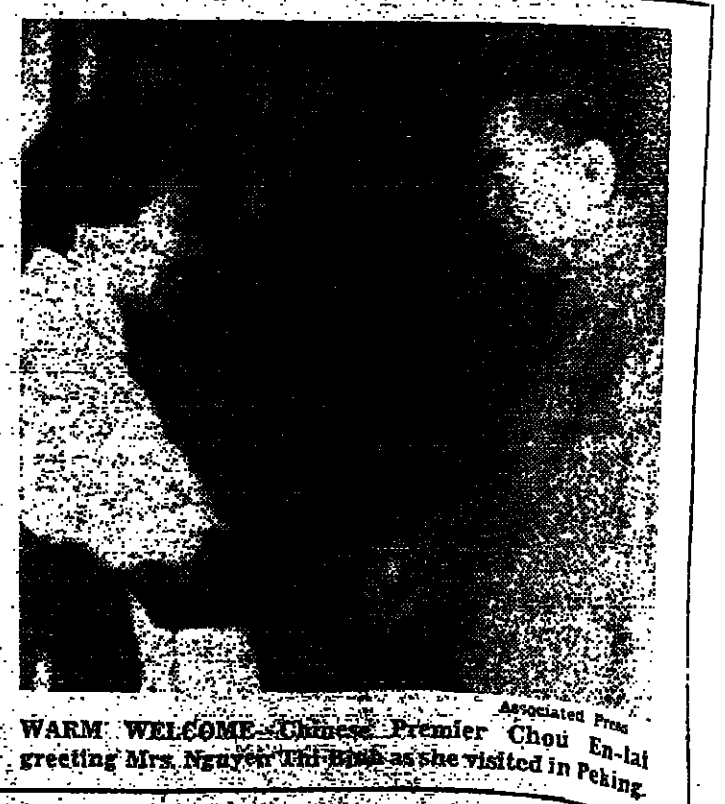
Led by Premier Chou En-lai, the group included one surprise, the appearance of Chiang Ching, the wife of party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mrs. Chiang, one of the leaders of the Cultural Revolution, has been widely rumored to have been ill, and Chinese officials here barely disguised their surprise on seeing her.

Mr. Chou was in his usual outgoing form, pausing at the end to help hold up the banners in Vietnamese and English on Chinese support of the Vietnamese people.

Mrs. Binh and acting Defense Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Politburo Yeh Chien-ying spoke in speeches that were essentially a replay of those given at the banquet offered last night, notably Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's denunciation of American policy in Indochina.

Mao Sees Mrs. Binh
HONG KONG, Saturday, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung received Mrs. Binh at his Peking residence last night, the New China News Agency reported today.

Chairman Mao, 69, told her, the agency said, "We are of the same family. We and you, South and North Vietnam, and also Laos, Cambodia and Korea, are all of the same family. We support each other."



WARM WELCOME—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai greeting Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh as she visited in Peking.

1525

In Many Parts of World

Protests Intensified on Bombings

PARIS, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—International opposition to the intensified United States bombing of North Vietnam gained momentum today with rallies, official protests and demonstrations organized by political parties and other groups.

In Peking, almost the entire top Chinese leadership headed a mass rally to protest the air raids and reaffirm China's support for Hanoi.

The following demonstrations and protests were also reported today:

WELLINGTON, N.Z.: Some 80 anti-war demonstrators burned an

American flag outside the U.S. Embassy here. It had been flying at half-staff in tribute to the late ex-President Harry S. Truman.

OSLO: Norway called on the U.S. to halt the bombing, and Foreign Minister Dagfinn Varvik said in an interview that the U.S. is risking losing traditional goodwill because of the war.

ROME: A government announcement said a cabinet meeting instructed Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici to "renew his insistence" that the bombing stop.

BRUSSELS: Belgian Deputy Foreign Minister Henri Fayat ex-

pressed the Belgian people's "profound emotion" and concern over the raids, the American Embassy said.

SYDNEY: The Labor-party government backed the Seamen's Union of Australia's decision to boycott American shipping in protest against the raids.

BONN: Six lower-house deputies of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party sent a telegram to President Nixon protesting against his decision "to continue the Vietnam war in its inhuman totality."

ZURICH: The Social Democratic party of Zurich Canton and City appealed to the federal cabinet to declare the opposition of the Swiss people to the bombing.

THE HAGUE: The U.S. Embassy said about 120 protests have been received so far from all sections of the Dutch nation.

PARIS: Vietnamese nationalists—either pro-Viet Cong or pro-government—called for a bombing halt in a resolution passed at a meeting last night of about 1,000 Vietnamese living in France.

BELGRADE: President Tito described the U.S. policy in Vietnam as a challenge to mankind and regretted that not many countries have so far raised their voices against it.

EAST BERLIN: East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker today condemned the "murderous bombing terror."

LONDON: Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, in a radio interview today, condemned the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath for its silence on the bombing.

Opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson yesterday termed the American raids "deplorable."

Sen. Saxbe, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has supported Mr. Nixon's handling of the war for the last four years.

He said in the interview published today that the President's bombing order exhibited "arrogance and irresponsibility." He said he was irked because no effort was made by the White House to get in touch with him after the bombing was renewed Dec. 18.

"He (the President) is going to have all kinds of trouble," Sen. Saxbe said. "He has asked no support and he'll not get it."

In Washington, Sen. Clifford Case, of New Jersey, second senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said there was no justification for the bombing.

["The senator has previously criticized the administration but until today had kept silent on the stepped-up bombing.]

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They sent a letter to party chairman Robert Strauss asking him to convene a special session of the Democratic National Committee to organize the campaign.

The group also wants the House Democratic caucus to go on record against the bombing and in favor of a peace treaty between the United States and North Vietnam at its meeting Tuesday before the opening of the new Congress.

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FINAL CHECK—Airman checks 250-pound bombs before they are loaded onto A-4 jet at Bien Hoa airbase near Saigon, where U.S. planes are stationed in South Vietnam.

Hanoi Aims Its Message at U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

but they are more often at odds with his remarks.

The North Vietnamese sources said that Mr. Kissinger made the following substantive proposals, which they said, would have changed the agreement drastically if they had been accepted.

North Vietnamese Troops

The Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger, claiming to be speaking for Saigon, indirectly raised the issue of withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. For instance, Mr. Thuy said, "Kissinger insisted that there should be some phrase, some sentence in the agreement, implying the total withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces."

North Vietnam has always refused to acknowledge the 145,000 troops it is said to have in South Vietnam, and Mr. Kissinger said on Dec. 18 that although Saigon might want a total withdrawal, that was not the American position. The United States, Mr. Kissinger said, wanted language, however, that would "make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other."

Recognition of Viet Cong

Hanoi claimed that the original draft accord called for formal recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Viet Cong, as one of the two political forces in South Vietnam after a settlement.

But the Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger wanted to eliminate any mention of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the agreement. They said that he was trying to get language in which only the Saigon government would be recognized as the legitimate force in South Vietnam. This issue has not been discussed by the United States in public, and Hanoi did not provide specific examples.

Role of National Council

The original draft accord called for the establishment of a council for national reconciliation and concord, with representatives from Saigon, the Viet Cong and nationalists participating.

The Hanoi officials said that because of Saigon's concern, Mr. Kissinger wanted to reduce the importance of this council. They said that the original agreement provided that the council would be organized on a national and a local level, but that Mr. Kissinger, in the latest talks, wanted to eliminate the lower levels of the council.

Mr. Thuy said that the original accord had set up the council as a body to oversee "the implementation of the signed agreements, of the cease-fire, of pressing the peace, and of deciding the modalities and procedures for the general elections and to organize the elections." He said that in the latest talks, Mr. Kissinger wanted the council only to organize the general elections.

Mr. Kissinger, in discussing the council, said that the United States wanted to make sure that the group could not be interpreted as a disguised coalition government, to which Saigon objects.

The Supervisory Force

Mr. Kissinger said at his press conference that Hanoi's proposal for an international supervisory force was inadequate to maintain the cease-fire since it would allow only 250 inspectors, instead of the 5,000 sought by the United States. The North Vietnamese sources said that the American plan would impinge on the right of Vietnamese to conduct their own affairs. Hanoi insisted that it would fire up to the cease-fire provisions and rejected American claims that it was preparing to violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that the military provisions of the 1954 Indochina agreement had been carried out without violation even though the international supervisory force had been limited to 350 men. American officials have asserted that in October, Hanoi agreed to the 5,000-man force. Hanoi has not acknowledged this.

Prisoners

The original accord called for the release of American prisoners

of war within 60 days, parallel with the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam. It called for the release of political prisoners in South Vietnam within 90 days. Hanoi said, Mr. Thuy said that at the latest talks Mr. Kissinger had made the release of political prisoners—mostly Viet Cong—contingent on the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

American officials have indicated in recent days that Hanoi, in retaliation, made a new proposal linking the release of American prisoners to the release of political prisoners.

The Hanoi sources insisted that Mr. Kissinger had threatened them with renewed and heavier bombing similar to what is now going on if the American proposals were not accepted. That is why, Mr. Thuy said, children were evacuated from Hanoi on Dec. 3, before the breakdown in the talks.

American officials have pointed to the evacuation of Hanoi as evidence that North Vietnam had planned in advance to avoid signing an agreement.

Both Mr. Hayden and Mr. Livingston said that their impressions were that Hanoi would not be bombed into submitting to the American proposals and that Mr. Thuy's assertion that no negotiations could take place until the bombing north of the 20th parallel was stopped should be taken seriously. Raids north of the parallel were resumed on Dec. 18.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that using air power to force them to yield was like "eating soup with a fork."

Neither the American nor the North Vietnamese side has provided a detailed rundown of what actually happened at the talks. Each side has tended to publicize the "unacceptable" proposals made by the other, but neither has indicated in detail where the talks actually stand today, or what proposals are still on the table.

American officials would not comment on the Hanoi charges.

No Successor Yet for Porter

U.S. Envoy to Talks in Paris Gets New Post in Washington

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—William J. Porter, U.S. ambassador to the Paris peace talks, will leave his post early next month to become under secretary of state for political affairs. It was formally announced here today.

Neither his successor nor the future of the peace talks has been decided yet, it has been learned on reliable authority. It is expected that no new ambassador will be named until the private talks between Henry A. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese have been resumed.

Mr. Porter today called on French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who has been meeting with both sides in the Vietnam conflict in an effort to get negotiations started again. He said that the talks had been resumed.

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Stronger Reaction Anticipated

Broken U.S. Campaign Vows On War Stressed by Russians

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (NYT).—The theme of broken campaign promises to American voters over the war in Indochina has been receiving increasing attention here as the official Soviet media maintain a drumfire of criticism against the heavy air assaults on North Vietnam.

In the process, the Kremlin itself appears to be trying to project the image of a party that entered an era of rapprochement with the United States in the expectation of an early end of the war but is now being haunted by the now escalation.

Pravda, the party newspaper, alluded on Christmas Day to the optimistic outlook for peace presented in October by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

"A month and a half ago, on the eve of the presidential elections, millions of voters believed in the official promises that peace was near," the daily said.

Scenes Have Fallen

"What have those campaign promises turned into? Artificial delays of a peaceful settlement and the resumption of bombings that are without precedent in their history. They have now fallen from the eyes of many citizens of the United States."

An hour-long television documentary on the U.S. election put the issue of campaign promises more broadly.

"Republicans and Democrats are always very generous with promises on the eve of an election," a commentator said.

"They promise everything under the sky, as the saying goes in the United States. But, once the election is over, they forget all about their promises until next election day."

The focus on broken promises and the tone of the Soviet press generally these days suggest increasing concern among the Soviet leaders over the extent of the current air assaults against the heartland of North Vietnam.

"Do you think the bombings will continue much longer?" Russians in official positions are likely to ask American acquaintances in Moscow. And there is speculation on further undefined moves by the Soviet Union if there is no letup in the heavy raids.

Official Soviet reaction thus far has moved through two stages. First, a statement by Tass, the government press agency, said that the escalation of the war was being given the most serious consideration by the Soviet leaders. Second, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, warned the United States during the course of a major speech that further development of relations between Moscow and Washington would depend to a large extent on an end of the war.

Earlier Optimism

The Kremlin's present concern contrasts with the early optimism shown by the Soviet leaders after Mr. Nixon's election. Speaking in mid-November at a dinner for visiting Bulgarians, Mr. Brezhnev said that the outcome of the presidential election had strengthened the prospects of world peace.

Russians who now predict yet another Soviet move in reaction to the raids do not expect it before the New Year's festivities. The Soviet leaders are usually concerned about national morale, especially at this stage of dim prospects for the consumer following a poor harvest. Any step that would tend to disturb the present rapprochement or aggravate relations with the United States, therefore, may not come until after New Year's Day.

The television documentary on the American election, in its treatment of the Vietnam issue, reflected the embarrassment now evidently felt by the Kremlin for having favored Mr. Nixon's candidacy against that of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

Breaker Trip Delay

LONDON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Mr. Brezhnev postponed a visit to the United States for talks with President Nixon until next autumn "because the political climate is not right" for an earlier trip.

Mr. Brezhnev's trip was delayed because of the political climate in the United States, which is not yet ready for a visit by the Soviet leader.

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trip, a report from Moscow said today.

The report said that, without a Vietnam agreement, a visit by the Soviet leader is "out of the question."

The report came from Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who often reflects official Moscow opinion. Mr. Brezhnev originally intended to visit the United States in April.

4 Terrorists Land in Cairo With Thais

(Continued from Page 1)

the crown prince's investiture they decided to free the hostages.

He said the commandos, the hostages and the Thai officials went to the airport in the same bus in Bangkok and there the commandos gave up their arms.

"Their Own Task"

Marshal Dawee said it was not difficult to persuade the commandos for "we understood the situation. They had their own task and we had ours."

Marshal Dawee praised the Egyptian Ambassador, Mustafa El-Bashry, for the part he played in the negotiations.

"The ambassador spent the night with me inside the embassy and I could see the seriousness of the talks on his face," he said.

The air marshal said that the Thai deputy foreign minister, Mr. Charat, went to see the Egyptian ambassador and asked him to enter into the negotiations to help the Thai government.

Mr. Essawy, who joined the airport press conference, told newsmen that the commandos were "very reasonable and showed understanding of the whole situation."

He said the guerrillas asked to be taken either to Baghdad or Cairo. The Thai government offered to take them to Cairo, he said.

Their plane, a Thai International Airlines craft, made an hour's refueling stop at Karachi before going on to Cairo.

Hostages Recount

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (AP).—"How would you feel spending 18 hours thinking every minute was going to be your last?" said Nizam Hadass.

The 35-year-old Israeli first secretary lifted a plastic glass of champagne in a toast to life, exposing a bandaged wrist that Arab terrorists ropes had chafed.

The other hostages had been Mr. Hadass's wife, Ruth, the Israeli Ambassador to Cambodia, Simon Avitour, Bangkok Embassy attaché, and Pinhas Lavi, assistant administrative attaché Daniel Beeri and his wife, Sara.

Mr. Avitour got into a good-natured political joust with one of his captors, whom he described as "a man one could talk to."

"He seemed to admit the Palestinian mistakes," said the ambassador. "I agreed that the Palestinian problem should be very seriously discussed. We parted with the hope we could meet again in happier circumstances. He hoped we would meet in Jerusalem, because he was born in Jerusalem."

"I go against my grain to say it, but they treated us fairly well under the circumstances," Mrs. Hadass said.

Toast By Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir drank a toast early today to the release of the six Israeli hostages and called on other governments to follow Thailand's example in combating terrorism.

"We are very, very appreciative and thankful that the Thai government for

From Airport to Quake Victims

Private Vehicles of All Kinds Distribute Food in Managua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Owners of motor vehicles of all types responded to a government appeal today and began transporting food and water from storage areas to distribution points for victims of the Managua earthquake.

More than 100 vehicles, ranging from three-wheel motorcycles to city garbage trucks, moved staples from the airport to 25 distribution centers within the city.

Long lines of homeless victims waited to receive the portions of beans, rice and pure water being distributed.

The vehicles began assembling

after the government issued an appeal on its emergency radio transmitter for transportation.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Red Cross had said there was only enough food in the city to last for 72 hours unless means could be found to transport relief supplies being sent in from nations around the world.

At least 3,000 persons died in the earthquake. Officials said the final toll might remain unknown forever because of the number of bodies burned in the ruins of the city.

Army patrols dispersed about 300 persons from an airport warehouse last night, where they gathered and shouted, "We want food, we want food."

At least 24 countries around the world sent food, and more was promised. About 60,000 tons was reported already at the airport.

Some 300,000 persons were made homeless by the earthquake which ripped Managua last Saturday night. Most of the survivors are living in makeshift homes scattered around the capital and neighboring villages.

No Need to Move City

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 29 (AP)—Although Managua has been twice in 40 years by earthquakes, a group of Mexican experts led by Cima Lomita reported to Nicaraguan authorities that there is no need to relocate their capital.

"Most of the city is located on hard volcanic tuff—solid stuff," said Dr. Lomita, director of the department of geology at the University of Mexico. "The soil is sounder than that of Mexico City, for instance."

He said the damage was so great because the epicenter of the quake was right underneath the city.

Mosting and afternoon, a group of students from the single building board headed "vacancies," starting at the half-dozen recruitment posters, and a card announcing:

"Please. No interviews except those previously suggested by letter. Dwight Eddins, University of Alabama."

Despite some signs that the extremely tight job situation of recent years for holders of masters' and Ph.D. degrees may be easing, the people looking for jobs see no evidence of it.

The principal reason for the shortage of university teaching jobs is simply shortage of money to pay more teachers.

"We're not fit for anything. We're over-educated," said Dr. Rita Stein, who received her degree from Columbia University a year ago and has found only part-time teaching, which she supplements with proofreading jobs.

"There Aren't Any Jobs"

The association has a new bulletin to inform job seekers about which universities are hiring. "They might as well not publish it," said Dr. Stein. "The information is that there are not any jobs."

James Ballowe, English chairman at Bradley University, in Peoria, Ill., has seen his department shrink from 39 to 21 since 1968. Bearing the brunt have been professors with four, five or six years of experience. At or just after that level, university teachers must be granted tenure, which makes it extremely difficult to fire them.

Engineers, among the hardest hit by the drop in employment over the last three years, are somewhat more in demand this year than last. The demand for women graduates is up, and the demand for qualified blacks remains greater than the supply.

The excess supply of holders of higher degrees does not appear to be a result of students seeking extended deferment from military service. This year, largely removed, the number of first-year graduate students did not drop. It rose by 3.5 percent.

CBS Strike Ends

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—A technicians' strike of more than seven weeks against the Columbia Broadcasting System ended yesterday when the strikers narrowly voted to approve a new contract offer. The nationwide vote was 561 to accept the CBS offer and 508 to reject it, said Art Koff, spokesman for the striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mr. Koff said the union had accepted the offer, which provides for a 3 percent raise and a new pension plan.

The trial, originally moved to Rome, was moved again to Catanzaro earlier this year because of demonstrations at pre-trial hearings. The protests were staged by supporters of Mr. Valpreda and the other defendants.

Mr. Valpreda's release came today. The officials confirmed reports that Mr. Annenbergh kept in London Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Walter Annenbergh will remain as ambassador to Great Britain after President Nixon begins his second term, the White House said today.

The officials confirmed reports that Mr. Annenbergh kept in London Post. Mr. Annenbergh, 64, former publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, was named to the ambassadorship early in Mr. Nixon's first term.

Over Failure to Repay Loan

Bank Sues Major Contributor to Humphrey, Nixon Drives

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National Bank of Washington is suing Walter J. Duncan, one of the largest contributors to the 1972 political campaign for nonpayment of a \$200,000 loan he took out two days before donating an identical amount to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.

Mr. Duncan, a land developer from San Antonio and Bryan, Texas, donated a total of \$300,000 to Sen. Humphrey's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. He then gave \$305,000 to President Nixon's campaign.

At the time of his contributions, Mr. Duncan faced an array of legal, financial and governmental difficulties.

The bank filed suit on Dec. 21 in Bexar County, Texas. District Court three weeks after the due date on the six-month note had passed with no payment from Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan could not be reached for comment and his answer to the complaint is not yet due in court.

A copy of the note submitted in the court suit showed that 10,000 shares of common stock in the Archer Daniels Midland



THE GISMO—Designed with tongue in cheek as the "vintage car of the future," this contraption is pictured with its designer, Rowland Emmett, a British inventor-cartoonist, at its unveiling in the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry where it goes on display next month. Composed of spinning parts and flashing lights, it remains in one place, operating on boiled after shave lotion and is 100% pollution-free.

Study Finds 'Dramatic' Change

Most Catholic Women in U.S. Now Using Contraceptives

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT)—A "dramatic change" has taken place in the birth-control practices of Roman Catholic women in the United States, with more than two-thirds of married Catholics now using contraceptive methods disapproved by the church, the latest findings of the 1970 National Fertility Study show.

The study indicates that by 1970, 68 percent of Catholic women between the ages of 18 and 39 were using birth-control methods other than rhythm, the only method approved by the church. This represents an increase from 30 percent in 1955 and from 51 percent in 1965.

These figures confirm implications of previous findings of the fertility study, which showed a sharp reduction in the number of children Catholic couples are having and intend to have. This study, released in May, showed that young Catholic women wanted on the average 2.75 children, down from 3.45 in 1965. The comparable figure for non-Catholic women was 2.35, down from 2.57.

The study also had shown that Catholic women were having many fewer "unwanted" births, an indication that increasing numbers were using more reliable methods of contraception.

Major Defections

In fact, according to the new study, to be published in the Jan. 5 issue of the journal Science, defections from traditional birth-control teachings on birth control have been particularly marked among younger Catholic women and those "most committed" to their religion.

The authors of the study, Charles F. Westoff of Princeton University and Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin, measured "commitment" by the frequency with which the women received holy communion. They found that 53 percent of women receiving communion at least once a month (the "more committed") were using unapproved methods of contraception.

Among the young women in the survey—ages 20 through 24—78 percent were using unapproved methods. The authors said that, as these women get older and fertility control becomes more important to them, the percentage is likely to increase.

The recently established National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere would be assigned responsibility for examining public policy issues of weather control as well as developing appropriate proposals for organization and legislation.

The program has been proposed by the review panel on weather and climate modification of the academy's Committee on Atmospheric Sciences. While not yet published, it was outlined yesterday by the panel chairman, Dr. Thomas F. Malone.

Powerful Forces

The urgency of the situation, he said, is reflected in the findings of a summer study on the subject, held in Stockholm last year. The participants there said they were convinced that man "can" influence the climate, "if he proceeds at the present accelerating pace."

"We hope," the group continued, "that the rate of progress of our understanding can match the growing urgency of taking action before some devastating forces are set in motion—forces which we may be powerless to reverse."

In 1977 the first global experiment of GARP (the Global Atmospheric Research Program) should help provide the data needed for achievement of the proposed goals in 1980, Dr. Malone said.

The experiment will make use of special earth satellites, ocean buoys and other observing devices to monitor the earth's envelope of air more thoroughly than ever before.

N.Y. Police Union Protests Report Citing Corruption

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—An official of the New York City police union protested today over an official report alleging that a sizable majority of the 30,000 men in uniform had indulged in corrupt practices.

The report, prepared by a commission headed by former Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp, alleged that high police officials ignored the corruption, which ranged from skimming through the pockets of dead men to setting up armed guards for dope dealers.

Robert McKiernan, president of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, called Mr. Knapp a "liar" and said his report was "a fairy tale concocted in a warehouse and told by thieves and fools." He especially protested an allegation that some police had the habit of going through dead men's pockets looking for money and their house keys. Once the keys were found, the report said, it was not uncommon for the police to rob the dead victim's homes.

Mr. McKiernan called this and other Knapp revelations "the wild ravings of a sick man with a sick mind." He said Mr. Knapp should be disbarred if he could not name the policemen who allegedly robbed the dead.

Nixon Appointees Cited

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge has ordered a \$15-million damage suit filed against Under Secretary of State Designate William J. Casey and others.

"Some of the things the director did are inconceivable to me," Judge Herbert W. Christenberry said this week in ordering the suit in connection with the pending reorganization under bankruptcy laws of Multiphysics, Inc.

Mr. Casey was a board member of the firm, which owns 43,000 acres of farm land in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. It filed for reorganization in 1971.

Mr. Casey was nominated by President Nixon in November to serve as under secretary of state. Mr. Casey currently is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

N.Y.C. ASPCA To Neuter All Adopted Pets

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) has said that as of Jan. 1 all animals adopted from ASPCA facilities will be neutered.

Charles Haines, local ASPCA president, said:

"Primarily, we hope to keep the animal population in New York City within reasonable bounds. It would be far better if there were fewer unwanted animals in the city."

"Much of the blame for this is the result of street corner and backyard breeding fostered by irresponsible dog owners."

Effect on Ozone

"There is strong evidence that nitrogen oxides from SST exhaust could seriously reduce stratospheric ozone," he said. "But in every case the evidence can be matched by a possibility the SST would have little or no effect."

He said that does not mean the

weather and climate modification of the academy's Committee on Atmospheric Sciences. While not yet published, it was outlined yesterday by the panel chairman, Dr. Thomas F. Malone.

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After Ehrlich Says It 'Isn't Dead'

Proxmire Prepares to Fight Anew Against Funds for SST

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., began marshaling forces this week against a possible revival of plans to develop an American supersonic transport plane.

The senator, who was a leader in the battle in 1971 that led to congressional rejection of government support for the SST, said he is concerned by hints, however vague, that the administration may again ask Congress to finance development of a supersonic aircraft.

Administration officials declined Sen. Proxmire's invitation to appear at his two days of hearings, which concluded yesterday.

The aviation experts, economists and environmentalists who did testify confirmed the senator's belief that development of an SST now would be economically unwise and environmentally dangerous.

There had been no official word from the Nixon administration that it plans to revive the SST issue, and Sen. Proxmire said he has no intention that substantial SST funds should be included in the budget for fiscal 1974.

Doubts on Concorde

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Harold S. Johnston, a University of California chemist, says the upper atmosphere is not likely to be damaged much by British-French Concorde supersonic jets, because so few of them are expected to get off the ground.

"Nine Concorde would have very little effect on the earth's ozone field," Dr. Johnston said in testimony to Sen. Proxmire's committee.

Dr. Johnston said he has no position on the project. But he reported there is some evidence of possible destruction of life-preserving ozone in the stratosphere if SSTs fly there.

Effect on Ozone

"There is strong evidence that nitrogen oxides from SST exhaust could seriously reduce stratospheric ozone," he said. "But in every case the evidence can be matched by a possibility the SST would have little or no effect."

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Mr. McKiernan called this and other Knapp revelations "the wild ravings of a sick man with a sick mind." He said Mr. Knapp should be disbarred if he could not name the policemen who allegedly robbed the dead.

Nixon Appointees Cited

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge has ordered a \$15-million damage suit filed against Under Secretary of State Designate William J. Casey and others.

"Some of the things the director did are inconceivable to me," Judge Herbert W. Christenberry said this week in ordering the suit in connection with the pending reorganization under bankruptcy laws of Multiphysics, Inc.

Mr. Casey was a board member of the firm, which owns 43,000 acres of farm land in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. It filed for reorganization in 1971.

Mr. Casey was nominated by President Nixon in November to serve as under secretary of state. Mr. Casey currently is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

N.Y. Police Union Protests Report Citing Corruption

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—An official of the New York City police union protested today over an official report alleging that a sizable majority of the 30,000 men in uniform had indulged in corrupt practices.

The report, prepared by a commission headed by former Wall Street lawyer Whitman Knapp, alleged that high police officials ignored the corruption, which ranged from skimming through the pockets of dead men to setting up armed guards for dope dealers.

Robert McKiernan, president of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, called Mr. Knapp a "liar" and said his report was "a fairy tale concocted in a warehouse and told by thieves and fools." He especially protested an allegation that some police had the habit of going through dead men's pockets looking for money and their house keys. Once the keys were found, the report said, it was not uncommon for the police to rob the dead victim's homes.

Mr. McKiernan called this and other Knapp revelations "the wild ravings of a sick man with a sick mind." He said Mr. Knapp should be disbarred if he could not name the policemen who allegedly robbed the dead.

Nixon Appointees Cited



Sen. William Proxmire

Amtrak to Put 4 Fast Trains On Midwest Runs by Mid-1973

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—High-speed turbine-powered passenger trains will begin running in the Midwest by next summer, Amtrak announced yesterday.

The publicly subsidized railroad corporation said that it is leasing two trains from a French railway equipment manufacturer and is buying two others from United Aircraft Corp.

The trains will operate on the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Louis-Chicago routes.

Powered by airplane-type gas turbine engines, the trains have a top speed of 150 mph and can operate faster than conventional equipment under existing track and right-of-way conditions.

Roger Lewis, president of the National Railroad Passenger Corp., said: "We are convinced from our experience with electrified Metroliners in the Washington-New York corridor that the public is eager to have modern, high-performance railway service."

"The acquisition of these trains and their assignment to these services will be the heart of a major program to improve our high-potential, non-electrical services."

In Use Since 1967

The French trains are new units from a modernized high-speed turbo line which has been operating there since 1967. The two five-car trains, built by ANF-France, are being acquired under a two-year lease with an option to buy. Mr. Lewis said, through an arrangement with French national railways.

In two years of operation of such trains between Paris and Cherbourg, passenger traffic has increased by 20 percent and there has been little maintenance needed, he Lewis said. With a maximum speed of 125 miles an hour, the trains averaged 75 miles an hour on the Paris-Cherbourg route, in time spans that included stops.

The turbo train on the Paris-Cherbourg line has had only one serious accident. An engineer and three passengers were killed, and 40 persons injured last March 12 when, at a speed of about 100 mph, an engine slipped and de-

scribed the car behind it. A four-wheel metal plate, used to prop freights on flatcars, had caught in the engine's undercarriage and then in the track.

If Amtrak buys the French trains, the cost will be \$2.2 million each. The two other trains, priced at \$4.1 million for both, are four-car sets built by United Aircraft for the Canadian national railroads. Those to be used by Amtrak are identical to those serving the route between Montreal and Toronto, Canada deemed them surplus after a shift in railroad car groupings.

Test in New Jersey

During runs on the test track operated by the Department of Transportation between Trenton and New Brunswick, N.J., turbo trains reached 170 miles an hour. In actual service, it has been operated up to more than 100 miles an hour.

An Amtrak spokesman said that it was not known how fast the four trains would operate on the Midwest runs. He said no track alterations are planned and service begins but some may be needed later.

No other purchases of turbo-powered trains have been scheduled, the Amtrak spokesman said, adding: "We want to see how the public will react to these."

Tax Load Hits Breaking Point

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 29 (AP)—The tax burden in Arizona is literally too heavy. A spokesman for the Arizona Tax Commission said yesterday that the state's tax load is "breaking point."

The commission said that a large van that had been loaded with more than 500,000 state income tax forms, to lift the forms and the van high enough to allow a large tractor-truck to hook up to it, the spokesman said.

Four Anarchists Held 3 Years Without Trial Freed in Italy

CATANZARO, Italy, Dec. 29 (UPI)—An Italian court today freed on bail four anarchists held for three years for trial in the bombing of a Milan bank in which 16 persons were killed.

The examining magistrates also rejected a prosecution request that the four be required to remain in some specified city until their trial.

The four—Pietro Valpreda, Roberto Gargemelli, Mario Merlino and Emilio Sottocasa—were among a dozen persons charged in the Dec. 12, 1969, bombing of the National Bank of Agriculture in Milan.

Mr. Valpreda, a former dancer who appeared on television spectacles, was freed under a recent revision of Italy's penal code that provides for bail for persons awaiting trial.

The trial, originally moved to Rome, was moved again to Catanzaro earlier this year because of demonstrations at pre-trial hearings. The protests were staged by supporters of Mr. Valpreda and the other defendants.

Mr. Valpreda's release came today. The officials confirmed reports that Mr. Annenbergh kept in London Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Walter Annenbergh will remain as ambassador to Great Britain after President Nixon begins his second term, the White House said today.

The officials confirmed reports that Mr. Annenbergh kept in London Post. Mr. Annenbergh, 64, former publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, was named to the ambassadorship early in Mr. Nixon's first term.

Over Failure to Repay Loan

Bank Sues Major Contributor to Humphrey, Nixon Drives

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National Bank of Washington is suing Walter J. Duncan, one of the largest contributors to the 1972 political campaign for nonpayment of a \$200,000 loan he took out two days before donating an identical amount to Sen

In the Name of Peace

How did we get in a few short weeks from a prospect for peace that "you can bank on," in the President's words, to the most savage and senseless act of war ever visited, over a scant week and a half, by one sovereign people upon another? And perhaps more to the point, what is the logic and where are the lessons of history that say we can run this reel backward after a time and proceed from terror bombing to "peace"—that there is, in other words, some rational cause and effect here, running either way?

The sad, hard answer is that while there are few conclusive lessons from history in this matter, the supposed "logic" of proceeding from bargaining to bombing and back to bargaining, in the name of peace, has been fundamental to this country's Vietnam strategy of "limited war" by "graduated response" over more than eight years and two administrations. In the beginning, it was accepted, with precious little protest, by Democrats and Republicans alike; and it was quietly acquiesced in by a good many of the people who now talk of "genocide" and "war crimes" and of the intolerable "immorality" of our current policy.

That we recite this background is in no way to suggest that we think Mr. Nixon is somehow mandated to continue to compound past follies. On the contrary, having promised us so many times to end this war within his first four years and having failed so dismally for all that he might have learned from recent history, he is under greater obligation than any of his predecessors were to re-evaluate the mission, to reassess our capabilities, to recognize our limitations—and to change our strategy. But the change that is needed is not likely to be encouraged by denouncing the horror now unfolding in the skies over North Vietnam as something entirely new and different and essentially Nixonian. If this strategy is contrary to all we hold sacred, it would seem to follow that in some measure it always was. In short, we are not going to find it easy to work our way out of a 10-year-old war effort that has demonstrably failed of its early high hopes unless we are prepared to begin by admitting that this is so; that we are all caught up, in one degree or another, with the responsibility for a war plan gone horribly wrong; that this country undertook an enterprise it could not handle, at least in any time frame and at any expenditure of lives and resources worthy of the objective; and that it would be the mark of a big power to cut our losses and settle for the only reasonable outcome that we now must know could ever have been realistically expected.

We should begin, in other words, not simply by shouting about the immorality of what we are now doing, but by first acknowledging the tragic impracticality of what we set out to do, and the enormity of the miscalculations and misjudgments that have been made, however honestly, from the very start. For only from this admission can we proceed rationally to deal with the monumental contradiction in the administration's current strategy. The contradiction begins with the administration's seeming insistence on a fully enforceable, guaranteed settlement

of the war on the old, familiar, original terms—"freedom" and "independence" and "enduring peace" for South Vietnam; anything seriously short of that, Mr. Nixon would have us believe, would be abject surrender, the abandonment of an ally, and a "stain upon the honor" of the United States.

Leaving aside the clichés which have come to be so inevitable a part of every serious presentation of our policy, there are two things tragically wrong about this statement of our aims, and the first is that such objectives are demonstrably unobtainable. The violent and embittered conflict that has engulfed Indochina for several decades is not going to be "settled" by any piece of paper that Dr. Henry Kissinger could conceivably persuade both North and South Vietnam to sign. That is the loud lesson of the collapse of the last peace plan: it asked too much of a situation which can only be resolved in ambiguity. Such is the conflict of purpose on both sides, in fact, that it can fairly be said that in negotiating a "settlement" we are in fact merely writing the rules of engagement for a continuing struggle for control of South Vietnam by other less openly military means.

So we are not talking about "peace," and still less about "abandoning an ally," for there can be no resolution of the fighting which will not present each side both with risks and with opportunities of losing—or winning—in large measure what each has been fighting for. To pretend that we are doing otherwise—that we are making "enduring peace" by carpet-bombing our way across downtown Hanoi with B-52s—is to practice yet one more cruel deception upon an American public already cruelly deceived. It is, in brief, to compound what is perhaps the real immorality of this administration's policy—the continuing readiness to dissemble; to talk of "military targets" when what we are hitting are residential centers and hospitals and commercial airports; to speak of our dedication to the return of our POWs and our missing in action even while we add more than 70 to their number in little more than a week.

We think the American people could face the truth of how little there is we can really count on accomplishing in Vietnam—if they were to hear it from the President. But we have not heard from the President—not since "peace was at hand." Instead, we have heard from surrogates and spokesmen and military headquarters, cryptically, about the loss of men and aircraft and the alleged military significance of the raids. It is from others, around the world, that we hear about the havoc our bombers are wreaking on innocent civilians with the heaviest aerial onslaught of this or any other war. All this we are presumably doing to redeem the "honor of America" and this is the second part of what's wrong—and contradictory—about the President's bombing policy. For it is hard to envisage any settlement that we could realistically hope to negotiate which could justify the effort now being expended to achieve it or wash away the stains on this country's honor of the past week and a half.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Banditry in Bangkok

The Arab terrorists who call themselves Black September have struck again, this time at the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok. This is the same group responsible for the massacre at Israel's Lydda Airport, for the murder of Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich and for the letter bombs recently sent through the mails to Israelis and to Jews in many countries.

There need be no surprise that these bandits have tried again. Unfortunately, the basic conditions that permit them to operate have not changed: They enjoy wide political support in the Arab world and the open or covert help of Arab governments that supply money, passports, information and other essentials to permit these raving murderers to go where they please in search of any Israeli targets they choose.

Perhaps even more important is the

reluctance of most of the non-Arab world to take any really effective action against the terrorists. The debacle of the anti-terrorism effort at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly was one sign of the basic indifference, while another was the ease with which the Arab terrorists were able to persuade Chancellor Brandt's West German government to release the imprisoned murderers involved in the Munich killings.

The great danger is that terror feeds on terror. If Arab terrorism against Israelis continues unchecked, it is bound to provoke similar acts of counterterrorism by Israeli extremists and thus feed further the growing fires of anarchy where there should be international order.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy in Vietnam

After clapping Peking and Moscow into the détente trap, the U.S. President is availing himself of the détente to win his case in the major international confrontations. In threatening to reconsider the Soviet-American accord on gas, as rumored, Washington, anticipating the reaction of Moscow, is making another gamble on its own strength. Hardly two weeks ago, the Vietnam conflict was an anachronism which had to be rapidly eliminated to pass to the

achievement of the grand design, "peace for a generation," the platform on which Mr. Nixon was elected.

Today one feels that "par Americana" in Vietnam constitutes the finality to which everything must contribute, in the first place the Chief Executive's visits to Peking and Moscow and the economic and human dividends he held out before his hosts, the Soviets especially, to make them believe that the delights of consumption have now become indispensable to them.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 30, 1897

MAGASAKI—Owing to the resignation of the Cabinet it is difficult to forecast the course Japan will take in the present crisis in the Far East. As the Marquis Ito will form the new Ministry, it is probable that Japan will endeavor to maintain a peaceful attitude. It is reported that the Japanese fleet is assembling at Sasebo, a port twenty-five miles north-west of Nagasaki. The British fleet, meanwhile, is reported to be in Korean waters.

Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1922

CONSTANTINOPLE—The continuance or the rupture of the League of Nations peace or war—will be decided in Ankara in the next few days, when Hassan Bey lays before the National Assembly Great Britain's point of view regarding Mosul. It is thought that Hassan Bey is the bearer of Lord Curzon's final declaration that Turkey cannot have Mosul, and it is also believed that the Angoran leaders will strongly insist that Mosul becomes Turkish.



'If Booze Is The Number One Drug Problem, Does That Make Us Pushers?'

From Truman to Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The death of Harry Truman dramatizes the immense changes that have taken place in the style and conduct of the United States government during the last generation. Like President Nixon, he was a combative and even pugnacious man who was trained on Capitol Hill and presided over the Senate as vice-president, but here the similarities end and the differences emerge.

Unlike President Nixon, he believed in a strong cabinet, chose powerful and outspoken men, and gave them wide authority in the formulation and administration of his policies.

His first major move after the death of Franklin Roosevelt was to relax the grip of the White House over foreign policy, and replace Edward R. Stettinius with James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as secretary of state.

When Byrnes began to take this grant of power too seriously, Truman got rid of him and put Gen. George Marshall in the State Department along with Dean Acheson, and finally made Acheson secretary of state. The contrast at State today is almost painful.

At Defense, Truman had James Forrestal, Louis Johnson (not his happiest appointment), Marshall and Robert Lovett. And at what was then called the War Department, he had Henry L. Stimson, Robert P. Patterson and Kenneth C. Royall.

Sense of Loyalty

It would be wrong to say that Truman's strong sense of personal loyalty didn't lead him occasionally into mediocre appointments, or that he was any less concerned than Nixon to have close friends on his White House staff, but on the whole he surrounded himself with men he often regarded as smarter than himself and never felt diminished by their style or stature.

President Eisenhower was the last of the presidents to rely so heavily on the cabinet. He thought of his department heads as his "theater commanders" and encouraged them to assume responsibility for their own staffs and duties. The power of the cabinet has been flowing to the White House ever since.

The result is that it is hard even for reporters or government officials to think of the names of more than two or three members of the new Nixon cabinet. Nixon put Elliot L. Richardson, an able public servant, in Defense and Casper Weinberger at HEW, but most of the others were less well known than the men they replaced.

It may be that the Nixon system will prove to be more efficient and better coordinated than the Truman system, which was often casual and even turbulent, but what has been lost is what the cabinet has been: Truman's simplicity and blunt candor, his lack of pretense or guile, his openness and friendliness.

Attacks on Congress—Truman was very tough on the Congress and often unfair, particularly in his attacks on the Supreme Court, but he was not the Congress, which had one of the best records of the century, but this was strong and open combat, well lubricated by Bourbon whiskey between rounds and seldom mean or vindictive.

Nothing illustrates the contrast between then and now better

than the relations between the White House and the Senate on the conduct of foreign affairs. In the last days of the Second World War and the critical months and years shortly thereafter, Truman insisted that Arthur Vandenberg, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, be consulted in advance on every major problem with a foreign nation.

He was not going to repeat Woodrow Wilson's tragic conflict with the Senate over the League of Nations, he said. Accordingly, Secretary of State Acheson made it a practice to call on Vandenberg at the senator's apartment in the Washington Park Hotel two or three evenings a week to discuss problems quietly before they ever reached the point of decision, and even before they got to the Senate for debate.

Mutual Trust

Similarly, Truman encouraged Charlie Ross, his press secretary, to gather the reporters with the President whenever there was time and almost always when they went on trips together out of the capital. These sessions seldom produced news, but they created an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, which endured until the very end of Truman's life.

Maybe the vast growth of the government since then has made the informality of the Truman years more difficult, but it would be wrong to minimize the problems of his time. He was engaged in the reorganization of the world at the most venomous period of the cold war. If anything, negotiations with the Russians were more complicated and sensitive under Truman than they are today, and the need for secrecy more compelling.

But Truman never lost that

common touch. He was the same in private as in public. He was a straight and simple man, who flubbed a lot of little things but saw the big things clearly. He was just plain Harry to Washington and this town had almost forgotten how comfortable he was until he went away.

LONDON—One symptom of the state of our civilization is the loss of confidence in reason. Mysticism and anti-intellectualism flourish. R. D. Laing, the Savarola-psychiatrist, says our society is a tribe that schizophrenia is an appropriate reaction.

Monel Trilling spoke of all this with sadness and deep perception in his Thomas Jefferson Lecture in Washington last April. According to the new doctrine, he said, "society itself is insane, and when this is understood, the apparent aberration of the individual appears as rationality, as liberation from the delusions of the social madness."

Prof. Trilling and others who resist the new cults of unreason are not under any illusion about the goodness of this age. They argue, rather, that reason is the basis of our political society and that, we need more of it, not less. They believe that civilization is worth saving.

Faith in reason and civilization has been one of the intangible victims of Richard Nixon's Christmas bombing offensive against North Vietnam. If the elected leader of the greatest

of one man, Richard Nixon, who has reacted partly because he made us believe that "peace (was) at hand."

Nixon is attempting to impose political aims through brute force: No one man, be he the President of the United States, can be allowed such power. The Congress has not been consulted, therefore the people have not been consulted. Europeans are freely equating Nixon with Hitler.

The new Congress, when it convenes on January 3, must force the President to end these criminal actions.

MARIA JOLOS, in behalf of the ad hoc committee.

Portuguese Votes

Mentioning forthcoming elections in Portuguese overseas states and provinces, the AP Lisbon correspondent (DET, Dec. 25) writes that "presumably only the white settlers will be eligible to vote." I'm afraid this is a complete misapprehension. All races are eligible to vote. Neither in law nor in practice is there any color discrimination in any of the Portuguese territories.

Particularly in view of the Tribune's headline over the AP story, we would appreciate your publishing this correction in full and thank you warmly in anticipation.

P. SOUSA FERREES, Press Counsellor, Portuguese Embassy, Paris.

Academy in Revolt

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—The prestigious Soviet Academy of Science, the dominant organization in Soviet intellectual life, apparently staged a small rebellion last month, refusing to fill six vacancies in its ranks.

The minister of education, the chief of the government meteorological service and two hard-line party ideologists were among the candidates who failed to win a place in the 250-member academy in recent elections, according to sources in Moscow's intellectual community.

Some of the unsuccessful candidates had strong backing from the Communist party and other official quarters, according to these sources. But the academy's elections are by genuinely secret ballot, and the scientists demonstrated that they knew how to take advantage of this procedure. They also failed to fill eight vacancies among the academy's 500 corresponding members.

The academy has both practical and symbolic importance in Soviet life. Its members are the most honored and most pampered intellectuals in Soviet society. The academy, under the direction of the Communist party's Central Committee—directs the nation's research work.

500-Ruble Stipend

A full member of the academy receives a stipend of 500 rubles (6800) a month for life, in addition to any other salary he may earn. An average worker's salary is about 135 rubles monthly. If he lives in Moscow, an academician also has the use of chauffeur-driven academy cars and special shops stocked to suit citizens. The academy's corresponding members have a stipend of 300 rubles monthly.

Intellectuals here said the refusal to fill so many openings at one session of the academy appeared to be unprecedented. The academy has refused before to fill vacancies, however.

Indeed, the two hard-line ideologists voted down this year had both been rejected previously, according to these sources. They were Mikhail Iovlevich of Moscow's Institute of Philosophy and Viktor Chikhvadze, a Georgian lawyer and expert on military law. According to reliable sources here, Chikhvadze had connections to Josef Stalin and his last secret police chief, Lavrenti Beria.

When Chikhvadze's name came up at this year's election, according to one source, a member of the academy stood up and

asked, "Is this the same Chikhvadze on whom we voted in the past?" Yes, he was told. "I have no further questions," the member said—having said enough to kill Chikhvadze's chances, according to this source.

Apparently the most prestigious loser was Vyacheslav Yelutin, the Soviet minister of education, who is a metallurgist. His defeat was explained as a decision by full-time scientists that a government official didn't have enough time for the research and writing that befits an academician.

Elections to the academy are accompanied by much politicking and persuasion, according to intellectuals here.

Some Moscow intellectuals saw the academy's independence as a sign of a liberal spirit among the natural scientists who dominate the academy, but other sources said this interpretation was too simple. Whatever the full explanation, the election does seem to prove that the scientists have the courage of their convictions.

Notorious Lysenko

This was not always so. In Stalin's time, the academy picked the candidates it was told to, including the notorious charlatan Trofim Lysenko. Lysenko was a biologist who reportedly fabricated "proof" that environmental factors could create permanent changes in plants. He convinced Stalin that this was "Marxist" science and became an influential figure in Soviet science.

Lysenko, now discredited, is still a member of the academy. "A few people say hello to him from a distance" at academy meetings, but nobody goes up to him and says hello, according to one source.

Another unusual member of the academy is Andrei Sakharov, known as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, and now one of Moscow's most outspoken dissident intellectuals. Despite his many public demonstrations for civil rights in the Soviet Union, Sakharov continues to collect his 500 rubles a month.

There have been rumors that pressure might be applied to remove Sakharov from the academy, but there has been no firm evidence of this. Apparently, no full member has ever been removed, and intellectuals here say the academicians themselves would be extremely reluctant to create a precedent for voting people out of the body, for any reason.

Madness in Great Ones

By Anthony Lewis

democracy acts like a madman, tyrant, and not one person in his government says the feeblest nay, it is hard to argue against Dr. Laing's view that ours is a lunatic society.

One day American planes bomb a hospital as part of the most intense destruction ever visited by man upon man. A few days later American planes rush medicine to another corner of the globe, to relieve a natural disaster. It would be impossible to explain to a visitor from a rational planet.

Those with the duty to expound American policy have forsaken any attempt at reasoned justification. An example was the official U.S. reaction to news that the 1,000-bed Bao Mai Hospital in Hanoi had been bombed. The chief Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedman, dismissed the report as "propaganda" and went on to say: "We have not struck a large 1,000-bed civilian hospital. I have no information that supports that at all."

The word "lie" does not adequately describe that statement in its contempt for truth. For The New York Times had just published an account of the devastating bomb damage to the hospital by an impeccable eyewitness, Telford Taylor, a retired U.S. Army general and professor at Columbia Law School.

The consequences of political madness on so grand a scale cannot yet be measured. When next some small country invades a neighbor, or guerrillas carry out a kidnapping, the United States will deplore the use of force. But who will ever listen again?

gance. If we bomb you by the million tons, it says, it will be your fault if any American prisoner is injured. Goebbels would likewise have blamed the Jews for not closing their shutters if the academicians themselves would be extremely reluctant to create a precedent for voting people out of the body, for any reason.

Puffed With Outrage Bullies and cowards always try to escape responsibility for what they do. And when someone else points it out, they puff up with outrage. That is why the Nixon State Department put on a petulant diplomatic display when the Swedish premier, Olof Palme, described the bombing as "barbaric" and "the language of force" in the tradition of Lidice.

Olof Palme is hardly alone in his views among the many other in Europe. Roy Jenkins, that most moderate and cautious of British Labor politicians, spoke of the bombing as "irrational on a vast scale." Palme is just a convenient target for the fury and secret shame of American officials, at least some of whom know that nothing now can keep Richard Nixon and his colleagues from going down on the page of history reserved for those who use extermination as a political device.

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Official Reaction

Even more horrifying in its implications was the official reaction to word from Hanoi that bombs had damaged a building where American prisoners were held. Friedman, supported by a White House spokesman, said the United States would hold North Vietnam responsible if it violated the Geneva convention by holding prisoners "in or near military target areas."

It would be interesting to know what part of Vietnam is not, in the logic of Richard Nixon, a "military target area." Virtually every major hospital in the country, for example, has now been hit by American bombers, many of them more than once.

But the more significant aspect of that statement is its arro-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

By John Walker

هكذا من الاول

کتابخانه

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Commonwealth, Seeburg in Deal

Seeburg Industries has acquired the business and operations of Commonwealth Corp. of Delaware from Commonwealth United Corp. upon completion of Commonwealth's previously announced settlement plan. As a result, Seeburg Industries takes over all of the coin-operated phonograph, record machine, musical games, musical instruments and hearing aid operations formerly conducted by Commonwealth. In addition, Seeburg Industries has issued 2.3 million common shares, exercisable at \$17.50, which have been delivered to former creditors of Commonwealth and to subscribers. Commonwealth has changed its name to Tota Industries Inc. and has effected a reverse split of its common stock on a one-for-10 basis. About \$120 million of indebtedness and undetermined millions of dollars of contingent liabilities of Tota have been settled or compromised. Tota will continue to operate as a separate corporation.

U.S. Steel Output Record Seen

W.B. Boyer, president and chief executive officer of Republic Steel Corp., says 1973 will be a year of strength for the U.S. steel industry. The industry made "a dramatic recovery in 1972 after a dismal shipping and profits experience in the last half of 1971," Mr. Boyer says. "Current indicators point to a record 98 million to 100 million tons for 1973." The auto industry

appears headed for its second-largest output of cars in history, Mr. Boyer says, and home building was a bright spot in a construction industry that lagged behind expectations for most of 1972. He adds, however, that despite the voluntary steel export limitations, there is a continuing concern in the industry because imported steel is capturing sizable tonnages of the domestic demand for steel and steel products.

French Third in Oil Concessions

Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP) and S.E. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine, both French-state-controlled, own the world's third-largest overall oil exploration area. ERAP reports. The combined area in which the two firms hold exploration permits amounts to 1.05 million square kilometers in 40 countries, about 50 percent offshore. The world's largest area is owned by the Royal Dutch Shell group, with 2.3 million square kilometers, followed by Texaco, with 1.77 million square kilometers. ERAP says.

BSN Expects Higher Profit

Boussou-Souchon-Neuvecel (BSN) expects consolidated net earnings per share of between \$5 and \$7 francs this year, up from 35 francs in 1971. The major glass maker and soft drink producer expects consolidated sales of about \$3.5 billion francs, up from 4.02 billion francs in 1971.

To Offset Previous 'Soft' Line**Expert Sees Tougher U.S. Trade Policy**

TORONTO, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Foreign trade partners of the United States will be able to tolerate a much tougher American trade policy, according to a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Fred C. Bergsten.

Addressing the American Economic Association here, Mr. Bergsten said, "The United States has already begun to administer its anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws with increased vigor, and to bargain much harder than it has in the past."

This tougher policy would continue to be necessary to erase the legacy of "soft positions" of the past and "establish sufficient credibility for any administration to win congressional and public confidence in its ability to negotiate major new trade liberalization without selling out the U.S. interest," he said.

Call on Europe

It is clear, Mr. Bergsten said, that other countries could no longer look to the United States to always take the lead in launching negotiations and in making concessions to break the logjams so that negotiations would succeed.

Europe, he said, should exercise a special responsibility for new trade talks. Mr. Bergsten said other countries must be willing to make concessions on issues of real importance to the United States, such as the level of agricultural support prices in the Common Market and real market access in Japan.

New rules are needed, he said, to cover issues not now treated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, such as foreign direct investment and multinational corporations.

Shultz Proposal

Mr. Bergsten also suggested that amendments be needed to the proposal made at the International Monetary Fund meeting by U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz that countries should have the option of adjusting their balance of payments surpluses by unilaterally reducing their trade barriers instead of revaluing their currencies.

Countries should get credit in the next trade negotiations for trade liberalization undertaken

earlier for purposes of payments adjustment, he said. They should also be able to restore their previous barriers if they moved clearly into payments deficit before the next round of trade talks.

Mr. Bergsten favors a U.S. posture in the forthcoming trade

negotiations which would see concessions offered in the industrial sector in an effort to obtain concessions in the agricultural sector. But he had strong doubts whether the Europeans or the Japanese would give the United States the choice of pursuing such a policy.

Burns Urges New Controls On U.S. Wage, Price Rises

TORONTO, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today a further reduction in the rate of increase in wages and prices is essential during 1973 if U.S. inflation is to be halted in the near future.

Mr. Burns, in remarks prepared for a joint luncheon of the American Economic Association

and the American Finance Association, said that if inflation is not brought to a halt and cost and price pressures intensify next year, the economic future of the United States might be adversely affected "for a long time to come."

The Fed chairman listed four basic requirements for price stability:

● A restoration of order in the federal budget. He mapped a plan to reform the budgetary process and a strengthening of the stabilizing role of fiscal policy. He also called for the use of variable investment tax credit.

● The pursuit of monetary policies consistent with orderly economic expansion and the return to a stable price level. The Fed expects to continue a policy of supporting economic growth, "but we are firmly resolved to do this without releasing a new wave of inflation," he said.

● A continuation for a while longer of effective controls over money "but by no means all wage bargaining and prices."

● The reduction or removal of existing impediments to a more competitive determination of wages and prices.

Shock Therapy

On the federal budget, Mr. Burns suggested "shock therapy" might be needed, such as a freeze or near-freeze on federal spending for a year or two.

Major reforms in the budgetary process are needed, he added, in order to curtail the future growth of federal spending.

That reform, he suggested, should include the establishment of a joint congressional committee on expenditures and revenues, which would review the administration's budget each January. Congress could also act on a single comprehensive appropriation bill instead of the dozen or so bills it now handles.

Strike-Hours Double

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—Man-hours lost due to strikes more than doubled in Italy in October 1972, up from 892 million in October 1971, the government statistics bureau reported today. For the January-October period, lost man-hours totaled 72.1 million, a decline of 15 percent from the like 1971 period.

Gain in GNP In U.S. Seen At \$33 Billion**Study Says Rise Due To Consumer Outlays**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—

The total output of goods and services in the American economy rose by a record \$33 billion in the fourth quarter of 1972, Chase Econometric Associates said yesterday.

Chase Econometrics, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, said that this gain would bring the country's gross national product to an average of \$1,197.1 billion in the final three months of the year (measured at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate), as compared to \$1,164 billion during the July-September period.

This estimate, assuming it proves to be accurate, would mean that the GNP averaged \$1,152.4 billion for the full year of 1972, up an even \$102 billion from 1971. According to Michael K. Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, much of the impetus for the huge rise in GNP in the fourth quarter came from "an exceedingly large rise" in outlays for consumption, which he estimated climbed by \$17.5 billion, when calculated at an annual rate.

Advance Figures

Chase Econometrics, in common with many other economic consulting concerns, regularly publishes estimates of the GNP well in advance of the release of the official government data, which is normally scheduled for the middle of the month following the end of the quarter—or mid-January in the current case.

Last September, at a time when most economists were expecting a much larger gain in third-quarter GNP, Mr. Evans said that it would rise "only \$24 billion" to a quarterly average of \$1,165 billion. The actual figure, after several revisions, was \$1,164 billion.

Mr. Evans noted yesterday that his estimate of a \$33 billion gain in the fourth quarter—which was generated by a computer run of Chase Econometrics's large-scale mathematical model of the economy—was \$3 billion higher than most people are estimating for this quarter.

In the Chase analysis, the vast bulk of the \$17.5 billion rise in consumption outlays during the quarter came from spending on non-durable goods and services, which were estimated to have risen, respectively, \$9 billion and \$7 billion.

Chase Econometrics estimated that investment spending accounted for \$9 billion of the total \$33 billion gain in GNP in the fourth quarter. Of the \$9 billion gain, \$4 billion was in the business plant and equipment sector, \$3 billion went to housing, and \$2 billion went to inventories.

Mr. Evans commented that "the long-awaited shift in inventory investment finally seems to be under way."

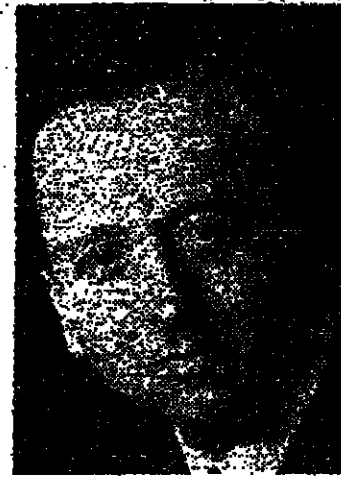
Japan Credits Hit Record During '72

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—Japan extended its credits equivalent to a record \$982 million in 1972, up from \$892 million the previous year, the Foreign Ministry said today.

But the average terms became more severe for borrowers this year than in 1971 because the credits extended by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan's foreign aid channel, fell to 32 percent of the total from 58.2 percent in 1971. Aid credits are extended with easier repayment terms than commercial credits. The ministry said credits carried an average annual interest rate of 4.1 percent, up from 3.5 percent a year earlier. The 1972 credits were repayable over an average 20.7-year period, including a 6.2-year grace period, compared with last year's 21.5-year repayment period including a 6.2-year grace period.



Laurence H. Langley



Alfred Knoer

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Trans World Airlines has appointed Laurence H. Langley general manager of its British subsidiary, replacing Richard C. Treese, who joins TWA's regional staff in Paris. Mr. Langley has been general manager in charge of passenger sales, based in Paris.

At H.J. Heinz, John H. Newhall assumes the post of director for central Europe. Currently director of corporate planning at group headquarters, Mr. Newhall replaces Nicole Fellmann, who is leaving to join the Swiss subsidiary of the Pilsener, a Heinz subsidiary in Milan.

Fenton M. Bernick has been named vice-president and officer in charge of Detroit Bank & Trust Co.'s London branch, replacing Sydney E. Paulson, vice-president, who returns to the head office.

Chemical Bank has named Alfred Knoer, formerly vice-president of its Frankfurt branch, as branch general manager. He replaces Granville H. Fayter, who has been appointed senior vice-president and returns to New York.

Republic National Bank of Dallas is to open an office in Brussels early next year for coverage of southern Europe. Vice-president and representative will be Thomas L. Tweedale, currently vice-president for central and southern Europe.

Herman Butcher is named general manager of Burndy Electric, of Melchell, Belgium, and of the European operations of Burndy International. He succeeds Alexander Bouckaert, who has resigned.

Conglomerates Cause Loss Of Information, Study Says

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP-DJ).—The trouble with conglomerate companies is that they cause an "information loss," concludes a lengthy staff study expected to be released by the Federal Trade Commission next week.

Whether the survey could lead to additional corporate reporting requirements would depend, in part, on the reactions of the FTC commissioners and political leaders to the study.

Conglomerates—combinations of diverse businesses into a single corporate unit—grew rapidly in the 1960s as they acquired companies in the soaring stock market. In 1969-1970, as the market plummeted, they fell out of favor. But they have largely been rebounding for the past two years. The FTC survey covers nine leading conglomerates whose aggregate assets grew to nearly \$17 billion from \$2 billion between 1960 and 1969. The nine concerns acquired 348 companies with total assets of nearly \$10 billion in the survey period, 1960-1969.

Performance Obscured

The one thing that apparently bothered the FTC staff about this trend is the way information on the former single companies disappeared into the mass of the conglomerate. Thus, the staff concludes, shareholders, competitors and potential new competitors get an obscure view of performance data of certain businesses.

For example, the report asserts that of 10 large companies acquired by Gulf & Western Industries Inc., O&W between 1965 and 1968, all but one had "effectively disappeared" from public view by 1970.

Included in the G&W acquisitions was Consolidated Cigar

Corp., the leading U.S. cigar producer, and the loss of data has made it difficult for anyone seeking "full understanding" of the cigar industry.

The report contends that the "conglomerate mystique," which "led investors to develop unrealistic expectations for continued, geometric growth in earnings," might not have developed to that extent before the market over-saturation of the conglomerate sector.

In addition to Gulf & Western and Litton, the survey covered the following seven conglomerates: International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. (now LTV Inc.), Textron Inc., FMC Corp., Rapid American Corp., Boeing-Simon Inc. and While Consolidated Industries Inc. These companies accounted for about 8 percent of all acquisitions of "large manufacturing and mining companies" in 1960-1969.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The floating rate of the dollar on the major international exchange.

Dec. 29, 1972	Previous	Today
Sterling per £	2.3475	2.3475
Brig. fr. (A)	44.38-40	44.37-39
Belg. fr. (B)	40.10-11	40.10-11
Danish mark	3.2012-23	3.2010-20
Dutch guilder	6.4348-49	6.4346-47
Fr. fr. (C)	24.75-26	24.75-26
Fr. fr. (A)	6.125-13	6.1150-1250
Fr. fr. (B)	6.117-123	6.112-112
Gr. dr. (D)	3.275-28	3.275-28
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Italy	936.00-10	936.00-10
Portugal	67.40-49	67.40-49
Schilling	23.10-12	23.11-13
Sw. krona	4.7528-29	4.7416-15
Swiss franc	5.7725-26	5.7698-28
Yen	361.25	361.30

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Year Ends With Boom On New York Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Re-investment buying that centered in quality issues sent New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher today in the final and busiest session of 1972. As tax-selling pressures eased, money flowed into new equity investments.

The Dow Jones industrial average, many of whose 30 components benefited from the purchasing surge in blue-chip issues, ran ahead 12.34 to 1,090.02. From 11 a.m. onward, the last-hour readings on the Dow consistently showed gains of better than 10 points.

Wall Streeters happily watched volume soar right along with stock prices. The turnover of 27.55 million shares "rounded out the most active year in its 100-year history. Furthermore, this marked the third-highest trading day on record. It was exceeded only by 31.73 million shares on Aug. 16, 1971, and 28.25 million shares on Feb. 9, 1971.

Historic volume, volume, volume on the Monday following President Nixon's ordering of a new economic course for the nation last year by ordering a wage-price freeze and other measures.

Today was the final day for investors to take losses for their 1972 tax returns. As this tax selling ebbed, funds were committed to a wide range of stocks, including both depressed issues and quality stocks.

"A lot of cash raised in recent weeks by tax selling is going back into the market," noted one broker.

A total of 1,117 stocks displayed gains, while 444 issues lost ground. The emphasis on big-name and blue-chip stocks was underscored by the performance of the Dow. Only four of its 30 components closed with losses.

New York Bank Lifts Prime Rate To the 6% Level

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—

Irving Trust Co. today became the last of the banks with a floating prime rate to join in the move to the 6 percent level. Irving, like several other banks, bases its prime rate on the prevailing rate for dealer-placed 90-day commercial paper. First National City Bank and Mellon Bank moved to 6 percent effective this week.

Under its formula, as modified last week, Irving raises its prime rate by 1/4 of 1 percent each time the prevailing rate on commercial paper rises. As a result, Irving would not be expected to move again until the rate moves up to 5 7/8 percent or down to 5 1/8 percent.

U.S. Retail Sale Mark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales in the week ended Dec. 23 rose 16 percent from the previous week and 26 percent from the week ended Dec. 25, 1971, to a record \$12.78 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

One of these was American Telephone, off 1/4 to 55 3/4, after posting gains in recent sessions. Elsewhere, fractional declines appeared in Alcoa, American Brands and U.S. Steel.

The best advances in the Dow occurred in General Electric up 2 1/8 to 72 7/8; Standard Oil of California, 2 3/8 to 79 5/8; and Procter & Gamble, 2 to 111 1/2.

Other strong features included General Motors, ahead 1 1/2 to 81 1/8; Chrysler, 1 1/4 to 41; Superior Oil, 1 1/2 to 34 1/2; Du Pont, 1 1/4 to 177 1/2; Eastman Kodak, 1 1/8 to 148 3/4; and IBM, 3 to 402.

Prices advanced smartly in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index rose 0.18 to 26.36, while advances topped declines, 158 to 5.8. Turnover was 10.31 million shares, up sharply from 6.03 million on Wednesday.

Champion Home Builders, the day's volume leader, rose 1 1/4 to 14.

Low-priced Great Basins Petroleum picked up 1/8 to 3 1/4. Kaiser Industries, however, surrendered 1/8 to 5.

Markets Shut

Stock exchanges were closed Friday in Belgium and Japan.

Market Summary

Most Active—New York	
Dec. 29, 1972	Dec. 28, 1972
Am T&T	36,472 1/2
Gen T&T	36,472 1/2
Int'l T&T	36,472 1/2
Am T&T	36,472 1/2
Gen T&T	36,472 1/2
Int'l T&T	36,472 1/2
Am T&T	36,472 1/2
Gen T&T	36,472 1/2
Int'l T&T	36,472 1/2

Volume (in million)	
Dec. 29, 1972	Dec. 28, 1972
NYSE	27.55
AMEX	10.31
OTC	10.31
Unchanged	444
Declined	444
Advanced	1,117
New 1972 highs	42
New 1972 lows	42

Most Active—American

Dec. 29, 1972	Dec. 28, 1972
Champion	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2
Unbranded	21,322 1/2

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind.	1090.02	1082.37	1090.02	+12.34
Ind. Ave.	224.8	224.2	224.8	+0.6
30 Ind.	119.15	118.7	119.15	+0.45
30 Ind.	224.8	224.2	224.8	+0.6

Standard & Poor's

High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind.	119.15	119.15	+0.45
30 Ind.	119.15	119.15	+0.45
30 Ind.	119.15	119.15	+0.45
30 Ind.	119.15	119.15	+0.45

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Net
NYSE	44.8	44.7	44.8	+0.1
NYSE	44.8	44.7	44.8	+0.1
NYSE	44.8	44.7	44.8	+0.1
NYSE	44.8	44.7	44.8	+0.1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sale	Short
Dec. 28	271,547	653,239
Dec. 27	177,254	417,262
Dec. 26	184,266	398,563
Dec. 25	231,498	672,820
Dec. 24	282,214	672,820

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International Stock Indexes

Index	1972	1971
Amsterdam	133.8	125.0
Brussels	132.5	125.0
Frankfurt	144.21	145.50
London	300.218.7	214.28
Madrid	125.78	125.00
Paris	118.1	117.8
Sydney	604.81	605.28
Tokyo	101.70	101.70
Tokyo (10)	101.70	101.70
Tokyo (10)	101.70	101.70
Tokyo (10)	101.70	101.70

European Gold Markets

Location	Price
London	64.70
Paris	64.70
U.S. dollars per ounce	64.70

Eurodollars

Term	Rate
7 Day	3.18
1 Month	3.18
3 Months	3.18
6 Months	3.18
1 Year	3.18

Mutual Funds

Fund	Price
Am. Express	10.00
Am. Fund	10.00
Am. Inv.	10.00
Am. Life	10.00
Am. Sec.	10.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	Price
IBM	125.00
AT&T	45.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	30.00

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Price
Amsterdam	133.8
Brussels	132.5
Frankfurt	144.21
London	300.218.7
Madrid	125.78
Paris	118.1
Sydney	604.81
Tokyo	101.70

Mutual Funds

Fund	Price
Am. Express	10.00
Am. Fund	10.00
Am. Inv.	10.00
Am. Life	10.00
Am. Sec.	10.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	Price
IBM	125.00
AT&T	45.00
GE	30.00
Westinghouse	25.00
General Electric	30.00

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 29, 1972

Stock	Price
1400 Cdn. Int.	10.00
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Bond	Price
1000 Cdn. Int.	10.00
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11
3675 Int. Pip	11.11

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PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L.
ABNER
BEETLE
BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

1. Snoopy sits on his roof. 2. Snoopy looks thoughtful. 3. Snoopy asks, 'WHAT A STUPID QUESTION!'. 4. Snoopy asks, 'WHY WOULD I FORGET THE ROOT BEER AND THE OLIVES?'.

B.C.

1. B.C. says, 'I'D LIKE TO EXCHANGE THIS SIZE 7 BLUE SUIT FOR SOMETHING LESS GAUDY.' 2. B.C. says, 'ALL I'VE GOT LEFT IN IT IS AN ORANGE AND PURPLE POLKA DOT!' 3. B.C. asks, 'WHAT SIZE?' 4. B.C. says, 'I'LL TAKE IT!'.

L.I.L.

1. L.I.L. says, 'Here comes that snob from "The Proper Bostonians" by Cleveland Amory—' 2. L.I.L. says, 'I won't tell her where my son-in-law is from—only where they're living now.' 3. L.I.L. says, 'Can't stop to chat, my dear. I'm off to visit the newlives—' 4. L.I.L. says, 'They're living in the book of Etiquette, you know.' 5. L.I.L. says, 'Have you seen that neighborhood lately? You'll be shocked!!'.

BEETLE BAILEY

1. Beetle Bailey says, 'DID YOU HEAR? COOKIES HADN'T HAD A CIGARET FOR TWO DAYS' 2. Beetle Bailey says, 'GOOD! NOW WE WON'T GET HIS ASHES IN OUR FOOD' 3. Beetle Bailey says, 'SOMETHING WRONG, SARGE?' 4. Beetle Bailey says, 'NOT QUITE'.

MISS PEACH

1. Miss Peach says, 'ARTHUR, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF ME?' 2. Miss Peach says, 'I THINK YOU ARE CHARMING.' 3. Miss Peach says, '"CHARMING?" ONLY "CHARMING?" THAT'S ALL I AM—"CHARMING?"' 4. Miss Peach says, 'I DON'T WANT TO BE "CHARMING!!"' 5. Miss Peach says, 'DON'T WORRY, YOU'RE NOT...'.

BUZZ SAWYER

1. Buzz Sawyer says, 'ARE YOU AWARE, MRS. GRAY, THAT ANOTHER WOMAN IS USING YOUR NAME?' 2. Buzz Sawyer says, 'WELL, FOR PITY SAKE!' 3. Buzz Sawyer says, 'SHE'S A SUSPECTED SMUGGLER. IF YOU HEAR ANYTHING ABOUT HER, PLEASE CONTACT U.S. CUSTOMS.' 4. Buzz Sawyer says, 'MERCY, YES!' 5. Buzz Sawyer says, 'WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THE OLD LADY, SAWYER?' 6. Buzz Sawyer says, 'APPEARS GENUINE. SO WE START FROM SCRATCH. OUR SUSPECTED SMUGGLER HAS COVERED HER TRACKS.'.

WIZARD of ID

1. Wizard of ID says, 'HAPPY NEW YEAR, TURNKEY!' 2. Wizard of ID says, 'IT'S TWO MORE DAYS TILL NEW YEAR'S' 3. Wizard of ID says, 'WHO'S BEEN FOOLING AROUND WITH MY MARKS?' 4. Wizard of ID says, 'I'LL GET IT!'.

REX MORGAN M.D.

1. Rex Morgan M.D. says, 'YOU SAY YOU'RE EXPECTING A PHONE CALL FROM WHOM?' 2. Rex Morgan M.D. says, 'FROM JUNE GALE!' 3. Rex Morgan M.D. says, 'DR. MORGAN'S OFFICE NURSE?' 4. Rex Morgan M.D. says, 'THAT'S RIGHT!' 5. Rex Morgan M.D. says, 'I'LL GET IT!'.

POGO

1. Pogo says, 'I'D LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH ONE AND ALL A MERRY CHRISTMAS.' 2. Pogo says, 'WHAT'S THIS DAY?' 3. Pogo says, 'HAPPY NEW YEAR! "ALMOST"' 4. Pogo says, 'WELL, IN THAT CASE I APOLOGIZES! TAKES BACK THE MERRY CHRISTMAS AND WISHES YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR!' 5. Pogo says, 'IT AIN'T VERY COMFORTIN' TAKIN' A HAPPY NEW YEAR FROM A MAN WHAT HAS TO BE REMINDER OF'.

RIP KIRBY

1. Rip Kirby says, 'RIP'S STILL ALIVE, BUT THIS IS NO ACCIDENT! HER NEPHEW MUST BE AN ABSOLUTELY MAD KILLER!' 2. Rip Kirby says, 'IT'S MRS. FORBES! WHAT'S THE MATTER HERE?' 3. Rip Kirby says, 'CALL AN AMBULANCE! THE POLICE!' 4. Rip Kirby says, 'YOUR TIME IS UP. PLEASE DEPOSIT TEN CENTS. THIS IS A RECORDING.'.

BLONDIE

1. Blondie says, 'MR. SUMSTED WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO BE A BRAIN SURGEON' 2. Blondie says, 'WONDERFUL, ELMO... THAT'S A VERY WORTHY AND NOBLE AMBITION' 3. Blondie says, 'WHAT MADE YOU DECIDE TO BE A BRAIN SURGEON, ELMO?' 4. Blondie says, 'I FOUND THIS KNIFE'.

DENNIS THE MENACE

1. Dennis the Menace says, 'THAT'S THE SAD PART ABOUT CHRISTMAS... WHEN SHE VACUUMS UP THE PINE NEEDLES, YA KNOW IT'S REALLY OVER.' 2. Dennis the Menace says, 'JUMBLE'.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DROAH
ODITI
SIBULY
FLUTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TIME REMEMBERED—By Frances Hansen

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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BOOKS

IN MY OWN WAY

An Autobiography

By Alan Watts. Pantheon, 400 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALAN WATTS has always been something more than a popular interpreter of Eastern religious thought to the West. He has also been an exemplar, a participant, a functionary, a speaker, of his teachings. He is not a man, say, like Arthur Waley, essentially a technician, bringing over the thoughts of one language into another. Mr. Watts had to make his way through a conventional Church of England upbringing to the position he holds today. Such a journey has made his writings something special and given them, in the eyes of the layman anyway, a weighty authority. That doesn't mean that he hasn't had to face up to a great deal of criticism. He mentions in the current volume that he tends to be eclectic and that he really is not interested in sorting out the fine differences between Taoism and Buddhism. Nor is he willing to think of them in their pure state. He prefers to mix their thought with psychoanalysis, semantics, even quantum mechanics. He has also been criticized because he has refused to take the traditional route, in matters of ritual and the like, to the heart of these philosophies. However, nothing goes to waste. This contention has given a fine, sharp edge to his writing.

Mr. Watts was born in a small town, Chislehurst, near Canterbury, and when he grew up, attended the Cathedral School there. He has the fondest memories of his birthplace: its streets, stores, shopkeepers, and of his parents, who seem to have done him no harm. He was born in 1915, in the middle of World War I, but the town he describes could have come out of the novels of Mrs. Gaskell or George Eliot. Nevertheless, it appears to have been a good place for a boy to grow up in. Even as a child he showed an interest in Buddhism and theosophy and he became a Buddhist, he says, while still in his teens. Evidently there was nothing wrong in taking such a step. His teachers were pleased with his initiative. Interest in any religion was welcome.

Mr. Watts did not go to the university, but educated himself with his readings, discussions, meetings and the like. He joined the group around a Yugoslav guru, Dimitrije Mitrovic, founder of the New Britain movement, which, Mr. Watts says, aimed to save Europe from Hitler and economic anarchy. Europe refused to be saved and young Watts bowed out of politics. Although he knew a war was going to break out, he felt he would have no place in it and he left England for America, with a wife, who turned out to be an American heiress. In America, Mr. Watts marked time for a while and then, feeling that he could truly combine the essential teachings of Christianity and Eastern philosophy, studied for the Episcopal priesthood and was ordained and assigned as chaplain to Northwestern University, outside Chicago.

Although he knew he could not stay in his post, the break came when he wandered outside the marriage fold. Obviously no bishop could stand a chaplain who virtually preached free love. His wife did not stand for it either and they were separated. Mr. Watts moved to the West Coast, settled in Mill Valley, served for a while at Dean of the American Academy of Asian Studies, wrote books and articles, lectured and became a member of what was later known as the San Francisco Renaissance. His contribution was the expounding of Zen Buddhism and he believes he strongly influenced the Zen-Buddhist crowd that then cranked on San Francisco. He took a further step for himself about 1950 when he decided to throw off all bourgeois trappings and to free himself from them in the matter of dress, enjoyment of the senses, life style and the like. That decision included a session in the use of mind-expanding drugs.

Mr. Watts did not make this journey alone, of course, and his book is full of the names of those who helped him, accompanied him or cast him off: names like Krishnamurti, D. T. Suzuki, Aldous Huxley, B. I. Bell among many, many others.

I have refrained from setting forth Mr. Watts' beliefs, since there is always the danger of doing violence to something that, no matter how well put, remains rather elusive and fragile. It can be said through that his teachings are free of narrow doctrine, that they stress that spirit of the world is one, that there is more than one way of encountering it, that the godhead resides inside us, that the immediate moment is more holy than the past or future and that the key to the present is joy and happiness. It seems a belief very hard to reject.

But having come this far, I must confess that I was much let down by the memoir. It seemed to me a contained, turned in, almost precious volume. I could scarcely recognize the decades he was dealing with. He never seems to have taken a public stand, involved himself in community effort, identified with human kind. Even his children were an intrusion into his existence. Obviously, such a man never had to vote for a school board. At times he keeps flailing at a dead horse. Throughout the book he keeps celebrating the quality of flashy love, the benefits of his adulterous excursions. The fact is no one really cares. For centuries men have been doing what Mr. Watts did without all that metaphysical justification. Time and again, he ridicules our civilization for the way it has cluttered up our lives with what we don't need. But I notice that Mr. Watts' own needs are considerable: fine wines, gourmet foods, leisure to read and study. What Mr. Watts needs is excess. I know that he feels that it has been a long, rocky road from Chislehurst to Mill Valley. But I'm not sure. In spite of his title, nothing really got in the way. Mr. Watts did all right.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Driver or ball	10 More of verse	70 "A" and "a" day	80 "A" and "a" day
2 Chaplin role	11 "A" and "a" day	81 "A" and "a" day	82 "A" and "a" day
3 Came to beach	12 "A" and "a" day	83 "A" and "a" day	84 "A" and "a" day
4 Wagon for Junior	13 "A" and "a" day	85 "A" and "a" day	86 "A" and "a" day
5 Victorian shade	14 "A" and "a" day	87 "A" and "a" day	88 "A" and "a" day
6 Where Thales taught	15 "A" and "a" day	89 "A" and "a" day	90 "A" and "a" day
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Carolina Quintets Advance

North and South In Tournaments

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Teams from the Carolinas won college basketball tournament games about 5,000 miles apart yesterday as North Carolina triumphed in the Aloha Classic in Hawaii and South Carolina advanced in the KCAC Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Highly-ranked North Carolina beat Utah 73-61 in the opening round of the Aloha Classic and Washington beat Subcap, 88-77. The Tarheels face the Huskies and Hawaii plays Louisville in the semifinal round.

At New York, South Carolina got 21 points in the first half from 7-foot Danny Traylor and 6 points in the last 3 1/2 minutes from a freshman, Alexander English, to defeat Manhattan in the semifinals and earned a berth against St. John's in the final.

The Redmen upset Michigan, 85-88, on Bill Schaeffer's 15-foot jump shot with 2 seconds to play.

Kansas State Gains

Steve Mitchell and Larry Williams combined for 40 points to help Kansas State rout Kansas, 91-70, in the first round of the Big Eight tournament in Kansas City, Mo. Oklahoma edged Oklahoma St., 69-62, in overtime.

Florida State and Brigham Young were in the first round of the All-College Tournament in Oklahoma City. The Seminoles, who lost last season to UCLA in the final of the NCAA championship, defeated Penn State, 70-60. Brigham Young, led by forward Belmont Anderson's last second jump shot and 26 points, nipped Texas A and M, 83-81.

Goal-tending on Jones

A goal-tending call against Olympian David Jones of Houston with 94 seconds remaining led to a 75-72 Indiana victory in the opening round of the Sun Bowl tournament. The host Texas Tech Miners defeated Southern Methodist, 71-55.

Pat McFarland and Mike Banton each scored 20 points as St. Joseph's outlasted Duquesne, 76-71, in the Quaker City Tournament. The Hawks will meet LaSalle in the championship game tomorrow night.

A late rally by Virginia Tech gave the Gobblers an 81-80 victory over Old Dominion and the right to meet Stanford tonight for the Old Dominion Classic title.



UP FOR GRABS—Redskins' coach George Allen tosses football between running back Larry Brown (left) and quarterback Bill Kilmer. Washington plays Dallas Sunday for the National Conference championship. The Redskins are favored by 3 1/2 points.

NFL Dolphins' Defense Is Seeking To Kick Steelers and Take 'Names'

By Leonard Shapiro

MIAMI, Dec. 29 (UPI)—They have been known simply as the "No Names" and in this year of Miami's 15 straight victories and 2,960 yards rushing—both professional football records—the Dolphins' defense seems to prefer it that way.

Other teams have their Geras's, Gorillas, Franco's Italian Army, Pearsons Foursome and Purple Gang, but the anonymous Dolphins just keep crunching along on the road to Super Bowl VII and—hey!—a return engagement against the man who gave them their name.

Famously Memory Dallas coach Tom Landry couldn't think of any of the Dolphin defenders' names before last year's Super Bowl. And then the Cowboys prevailed, 24-3, adding insult to injury.

"I kind of like the No Names," said free safety Jake Scott. "We just do our jobs. We have no superstars. We get it done." Indeed, the Dolphins this season led the American Conference in total defense and rushing defense and were third against the pass. They also ranked second in interceptions with 36.

Balanced Defense "It's the most balanced defense I've ever been associated with," said Mike Scary, the defensive line coach. "There is nothing these men don't do well."

On Sunday, they meet the Pittsburgh Steelers at Three Rivers Stadium for the American Conference championship and a

berth in the Super Bowl. The No Names must contain a rushing offense that ranked second in the conference only to Miami's record-breakers.

The Dolphins are concerned with the Steelers' pass-catching

running backs. Franco Harris had 21 receptions and John Bradshaw also likes to aim for rookie tight end John Mackin, who has caught 21 passes.

"He puts a lot of pressure on the linebackers," said Dolphin defensive captain and signal-caller Nick Buoniconti, 32, who leads the Dolphins in tackles. "But we've been able to come up with big plays when we have to. We won't do anything different this week."

Little Big Man

It has been said that Buoniconti, at 5-foot-11 and 220 pounds, one of the smallest middle-linebackers in the league, is primarily responsible for the Dolphins' defensive success. Teammate Scott agreed.

"I don't think we'll ever know how much he means to us until he retires," he said.

"Instead of going for the big play, we let things fall in place," added Scott. "We used to be a big mistake team. But this is our third year together under coach (Don) Shula, and we really play well together."

"I've probably played more conservatively this year than ever before. I always used to go for the big interception. But I don't have to any more. You have to think about the good of the team more than reading your name in the newspaper the next day."

"We all believe that. That's why we're here."

Roger Staubach

chosen to start

The 'Reward' For Staubach Is First Start

By George Solomon

DALLAS, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Roger Staubach will make his first start of the season at quarterback for the Dallas Cowboys Sunday in the National Conference championship game against Washington at RFK Stadium.

Cowboy coach Tom Landry announced after yesterday's practice he was starting Staubach ahead of Craig Morton because of Staubach's performance in last Saturday's 30-28 playoff victory in San Francisco.

Staubach, who separated his right shoulder in an exhibition game last August, underwent surgery and was not restored to the active roster until Oct. 22. Morton started each of the Cowboys' 14 regular-season games and last Saturday's playoff battle. But when the Cowboys fell behind, 28-13, late in the third quarter, Landry went to Staubach.

Staubach responded by guiding the Cowboys to a fourth-period field goal, followed with a 20-yard touchdown pass to Billy Davis, who kicked a 130-yard punt, and a 33-yard touchdown pass to Tony Stewart.

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USC Has Welcome Mat for Doormats

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Pacific Coast teams used to be doormats for Big Ten college football squads, but as the Rose Bowl's odds demonstrated, the situation has been reversed.

When the University of Southern California and Ohio State meet in the Rose Bowl Monday, the national champion Trojans will be 14 1/2-point favorites to give the Pacific-8 Conference its fourth straight victory here and sixth in the past eight years.

The Big Ten still has a big edge since signing of a contract in 1966 to play in the Rose Bowl.

Since 1947, when Illinois walloped UCLA, 45-14, teams from the Midwest have won 17 of 26 meetings. However, the Pacific-8 has been the dominant conference in the 1960s and 1970s.

Jim Owens's Washington teams won in 1960 (44-8 over Wisconsin) and 1961 (17-7 over Minnesota). The Big Ten has won five times since.

Michigan upset The Pacific-8 string of five victories in the last seven Rose Bowls started with UCLA's memorable upset of unbeaten national champion Michigan State, 14-13. The last Big Ten victory was provided by Woody Hayes and Ohio State in 1969. The Buckeyes' national title team stopped O. J. Simpson and USC, 27-16.

Monday's game matches No. 1 USC and No. 3 Ohio State, teams with a combined won-lost record of 20-1 this season.

John McKay, USC's coach, is looking to reverse a trend against Hayes. Including the 1969 Rose Bowl, Hayes holds a 3-1 lifetime edge over McKay.

In 1960, Ohio State beat McKay's USC squad, 20-0, and in 1964, the Buckeyes prevailed, 17-0, against the Trojans. McKay's only victory over Hayes came in 1963, by a score of 32-3.

McKay will be seeking his 100th coaching victory in 13 years at USC, while Hayes is looking for his 150th victory in a 22-year tenure at Ohio State.

It is McKay's fifth trip to the Rose Bowl in seven years.

Rae Gets Award

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 29 (UPI)—Mike Rae, the quarterback of No. 1-ranked Southern California, was named the winner of the Glenn (Pop) Warner memorial award, given annually to the most valuable senior college football player on the West Coast.

Rae, a 6-1 186-pounder, edged out two quarterbacks, Ty Paine of Washington State and Oregon's Dan Fouts, and receiver Steve Sweeney of California.

In guiding the Trojans to the Rose Bowl, Rae completed 98 of 174 passes for 1,525 yards and rushed for 276 yards.

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Penn State's Coach Paterno Revives Act for Sugar Bowl

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Joe Paterno has been taking his Penn State football team to bowl games so regularly that he has developed a comedy routine aimed at adding neutral fans to the usually outnumbered Penn State cheering section.

This week the Penn State coach, who could root his team on against the highly favored Oklahoma Sooners in the Sugar Bowl Sunday night.

Paterno is concerned about the Sooners' star players such as Greg Pruitt, the running back. Paterno is looking for a miracle.

"Years ago I told Art Rooney, the Pittsburgh Steelers' owner, how my mother always makes five novenas every time we play. That was when his team was way down. After we beat Kansas, 18-14, on the final play of the 1969 Orange Bowl, Mr. Rooney, who has two sisters who are nuns and a brother who is a priest sent me a telegram saying, 'I'll trade my sisters and brother even up for your mother.'"

Paterno may need them all Sunday night. Earlier this week, the coach cut short a practice session because his Nittany Lions "weren't accomplishing anything," he said.

The Sugar Bowl teams each have 10-1 won-lost records. The Sooners' loss came at the hands of Gator Bowl-bound Colorado, 30-14, while the Nittany Lions lost their opening game of the season to Tennessee, 28-21.

John Hufnagel, Penn State's quarterback and one of its top threats, set a school pass completion record with 200 for this season, an average of 200.1 a game.

"Perhaps I should have worn a hat but they give me a feeling of claustrophobia. The temperature was in the 90s Fahrenheit. In our sing's quarterback, Australia's John Newcombe overpowered the French-based Australian Bob Carmichael, 64, 7-6, 6-3, and Frenchman Patrick Froisy beat Australian John Cooper, 64, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6.

"I thought I would lose—particularly after that first set."

Miss Wade said, an English literature student from Nishinomiya City near Osaka.

"I felt very disappointed at that point. It looked as though Virginia was going to repeat her three other victories over me."

"Then in the second set, Virginia seemed to weaken and I managed to get to the net and volley."

A deeply disappointed Miss Wade said: "I think I've got a bit of a headache. I just seemed to go blind. It was like a switch being turned off."

Miss Sawamatsu will face Evonne Goolagong in the semifinals. Miss Goolagong eliminated her countrywoman Kerry Harris of Australia, 6-4, 6-2. Top-seeded Margaret Court of Australia beat Kerry Krantzke of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, and Australia's Kerry Melville beat Diane Fromholt of Australia, 6-1, 6-3.

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College, Pro Grid Lines

Two Series Underdog

Parents 2:12 Pittsburgh Dallas

Washington 3:13

College

Peach Bowl (at Atlanta)

West Virginia 2:12 North Carolina 3:13

Shrine Game (at San Francisco)

San Jose State 4:10 West

San Jose State 4:10 West

North Carolina 3:13 Texas Tech

Colorado 10 Auburn

Astro-Bluebonnet (at Houston)

Tennessee 3:12 LSU

Sugar Bowl (at New Orleans)

Oklahoma 13 Penn State

Monday

Albany 12 Texas

Rose Bowl (at Pasadena, Calif.)

USC 14:12 Ohio State

Orange Bowl (at Miami)

Nebraska 13 Notre Dame

Home team

College, Pro Grid Lines

Two Series Underdog

Parents 2:12 Pittsburgh Dallas

Washington 3:13

College

Art Buchwald

Bite Your Tongue, '72

WASHINGTON—A lot of things were said in 1972 that people would just as soon forget about. For example, how would you have liked to have been...

The person who said to Sen. Edmund Muskie during the primary campaign in New Hampshire, "Senator, why don't you go down to Manchester and give publisher William Loeb a piece of your mind?"

Or the one who asked Maurice Stans, "Have you ever thought of opening a bank account in Mexico City?"

Or the campaign adviser who said to Sen. George McGovern, "George, if they ask you about Saigon, just tell them you support him 100 percent."

Or the person who called Jack Anderson and said, "Have I got a story on Ergle on for you?"

And what about the aide who said to President Nixon, "This is in the bag. He'll agree to anything we agree to in Paris."

Let's forget the poor fellow who said to John Mitchell, "I have this friend who used to work for the CIA and he's been casing the Democratic National Headquarters and..."

Or the man who called his friend in California early this year and asked, "How would you like to move to New York City and work for Life magazine?"

Or the officer who said to Gen. Lavelle, "Don't worry, General, they're your bombers and you can send them anywhere you want to."

And what about the aide who said to Secretary of State William Rogers, "I just gave Jimmy Hoffa a passport to go to Hanoi."

Or the person who assured Jean Westwood, "The Democratic National Committee chairman's name is yours for the next four years."

Or the person on Henry Kissinger's staff who told him, "Make it brief. Just tell the country peace is at hand."

I wonder where the man is who advised Tony Boyle, the United Mine Workers' president, "Don't worry, Tony, even if the federal government supervises the elections you're a shoo-in to win."

Or the interior aide who told the White House, "My advice is to let the Indians stay in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. What harm can they do?"

And what ever happened to the man who said to Zeynep's President Sadat, "Ask the Russians to leave. That will pressure them into giving us new weapons."

Or the lawyer who told Clifford Irving, "They can't send you to jail for faking an autobiography."

Or the editor at Cosmopolitan who advised Helen Gurley Brown, "Forget it. Nobody will pay to see a photo of Burt Reynolds in the nude."

And what about the man who said to Boris Spassky, "I think I've found Bobby Fischer's weakness."

And while we're at it, I wonder what happened to the man who advised Sammy Davis Jr., "Now when the President comes on the stage, throw your arms around him. He really loves that sort of thing."

And what about the person who said to Julie Nixon Eisenhower, "Well, if you feel that strongly about it, why don't you offer to give your life for the Thieu regime?"

And finally, let's have a moment of silence for Martha Mitchell, the former bodyguard who said to her, "Please, Mr. Mitchell, just lie on your stomach. This needle won't hurt."

MARY BLUME

"While the Farmer's Almanac is as terse and straight as a Vermonter, the Almanach Vermot is vulgar and a little specious—a country product, one feels, designed for city slickers."

Almanacs: Pastime for the Holiday Season

PARIS, I.B.T.—Serene and lucid was how Mallarmé described winter. There is no accounting for tastes. For most of us it is simply a season to get through, and one of the oldest ways of passing the time has been by reading almanacs.

Most ancient civilizations had almanacs—the word comes from the Arabic for "the climate"—and they were useful guides to the stars and seasons: "Look in the almanac, find out moonshine," said Shakespeare in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

In France the first of these practical calendars appeared in the 14th century. By the 18th century, Restif de la Bretonne was complaining about the nonsense printed in contemporary best-selling almanacs: "Everything has become trifling and futile in this enlightened age."

In our own enlightened age, we have, among others, the slim yellow-backed Old Farmer's Almanac (founded 1792) with its handy hole for hanging on a handy nail, and in France the fatter, bigger red-backed Almanach Vermot, now in its 84th year, which features hunting tales, idiotic cartoons, schedules of saints' days and country fairs, old songs, recipes, folk medicine, and such incidental intelligence as the fact that King Farouk was descended from a native of Lyons.

Promises in Ads

The Vermot's ads promise ways to win the *therac*, cure constipation, get married, grow taller, build muscles, keep your hair, improve your memory and learn to dance. The Testful Madonna of Syracuse can fulfill your desires (provided they are *sincères et légitimes*), as she has for ages, while among the novelties are ads for books on contraception and on "Love After Forty."

While the Farmer's Almanac is as terse and straight as a Vermonter, despite such excursions into levity as a page of Charles Reubens, Conundrums, Enigmas, etc., and an essay on the "Mating Habits of the Eastern Skunk," the Almanach Vermot is vulgar and a little specious—a country product, one feels, designed for city slickers, rather like a Norman *fermette* with a roof of plastic thatch. It does very nicely in Paris and a shop only a few feet from the Place Vendôme sells copies daily starting in the fall.

Not that the Vermot is as good as it was only a couple of years ago. There was, for example, a "History of the Nightgown." "During the last century in Abyssinia, husband and wife slept in the same nightgown, one sleeve to each spouse," and endless advice on how to clean a dirty beret (*ammooia*).

water, lots of rinsing, re-soaking, drying in the fresh air. How could a beret get quite that dirty?"

Traditionally, the Almanach Vermot has been at its best on folk medicine, offering cures for everything from litch (cucumber compresses) to anemia (drink *vin rosé*, made by soaking 10 rusty nails in white wine for three days and drinking twice daily). "Some say the nails should soak for nine days."

Boiled garlic is good for bronchitis; so is watercress water, which will also cure kidney stones and fatigue when mixed with spinach juice.

Potato's Virtue

In view of the approaching New Year it might be wise to note that a slice of potato will reduce swollen eyelids, chewing coffee grains will sweeten the breath and hiccupps may be attacked by swallowing a spoonful of vinegar, chewing three or four grains of pepper, or soaking your hands in hot water. A nervous crisis can be prevented by sniffing deeply at an onion cut in half (you can slice up the same onion and sniff at it if you feel you're catching cold and if you have a fever, add three more cloves of chopped onions, put them in a bucket and soak your feet in the mess).

The most useful medicine to have in the house is apparently a cabbage, whose cooked leaves will soothe arthritis, kidney colic, prostate problems, sprains and boils.

When the smell of cabbage becomes too intense throughout the house, place a towel soaked in vinegar on top of the pot lid under which your cabbage is cooking.

According to the editor of the Almanach Vermot, there was a rustic charm pays off: "One can move in the most intellectual circles in Paris and still enjoy a simple return to country pleasures," editor Jacques Vélisard wrote in the 1971 Almanach. "But these pleasures wouldn't be pleasures if at village wakes the natives started talking about structuralism or le management and if local groups started putting on avant-garde plays."

In fact rustic charm pays off so well these days that in 1972 the Almanach Vermot is bringing out a new publication, a "Dictionnaire Vermot de Médecine Populaire." It will list folk medicine cures such as those included in the Almanach, and it will sell for just over three times the price of the Almanach de Vermot, which costs 9.50 francs this year. With all the city bumptkins about it, it should do just fine.

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PEOPLE: A 96th Birthday For Pablo Casals

ON AGING: Pablo Casals, the great Spanish cellist who has lived in exile since 1939, celebrated his 96th birthday Friday at a party featuring a buffet and drinks with friends at his home in a suburb of San Juan, Puerto Rico. And, as usual, the party was highlighted by a home concert, with Casals at his favorite instrument accompanied by a violinist and a pianist.

At age 92, Casals says, he decided that age is a relative thing, and gave no thought to retiring. "If you continue to work and absorb the beauty in the world, you find that age does not necessarily mean getting old."

"A man who enjoys his work is never old," he said, adding: "Each day I am reborn. Each day I must begin again."

But his obsession for music, he has said, is overshadowed by his desire for world peace. "I am a man first, an artist second. As a man, my first obligation is to the welfare of my fellow men."

He explains that his self-exile from Spain since Gen. Francisco Franco's victory in the civil war is a protest concerned not with politics, but with human dignity. He keeps his Spanish citizenship, saying: "Let Franco give up his citizenship, and then I shall return."

ON NUDDITY AND FRUITY: Martyn Hume, New Zealand's new justice minister, opened a nudist convention in Auckland by saying that his country's laws on indecent exposure will be changed.

"I have no objection to what people do as long as they don't do it in the street and frighten the horses," he said. He described the Police Offences Act section on indecent exposure as an "anachronistic collection of statutory edicts."

May 61, explaining why he appeared at the convention fully clothed, said: "I feel more comfortable with my clothes on. Besides, I have rather unimpressive varicose veins."

ANOTHER LAW SHELVED: A bill, Nicholas Hubbard, 45, can ignore the ban on cycling in Eureka Park in Swindon, England. When the Town Council heard that Hubbard, who is blind, had learned to ride his bike, they granted him special permission to pedal around the park while his mother and sister shout directions.

HAPPY NEW YEAR: A lasting peace in the Middle East, a breakthrough in solution in Northern Ireland and survival for Jordan's King Hussein were all predicted for 1973 by the Italian Association of Wizards.

A coven of 30 South Italian warlocks and witches, dressed in black and tall peaked hats, secluded themselves for five hours



Pablo Casals

amid clouds of incense in a remote mountain cave 12 miles from Avellino, to work out their forecasts.

They then went to the cellar of an ancient villa in Avellino, where Antonio Battista, the association's president, announced his predictions. He was flanked by two witches, each with a crow perched on her shoulder.

Lasting peace is "near," he said, "but before." Battista insisted, in Italian, relations between Protestants and Catholics will reach "the limit of tension" around the middle of 1973, but in September there will be a solution, partly due to an initiative by Pope Paul.

He said that Hussein will be faced by a grave peril, but "the stars are favorable to him," and it will be another important person elsewhere in the world, who will be posted in a brief revolution.

Italian actress Sophia Loren's expected second child will be a girl, Battista said.

He uttered one sour note, saying that negotiations for peace in Vietnam are destined to remain "confused" for the time being.

WINTER WOE: In Portland, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry will try again, next Thursday, to present its program on how to treat cold-weather injuries such as frostbite, chilblains, snow blindness. The program's original session was postponed because of bad weather.

THIEF'S HONEYMOON: Mike Gadda, 33, and the former Connie Marie Vele, 28, had a honeymoon lasting the length of one kiss.

That was all that Superior Court Judge Laurence Kittenband, in Santa Monica, California, would allow them after conducting the marriage ceremony. He then sentenced Gadda to two years in prison for 10 years to life, for armed robbery, and the convict was immediately led off to a cell.

Gadda had pleaded with the judge to perform the marriage, saying of Connie Marie: "She sees something in me that can be channeled to much better things than prison life."

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN